

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

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BIRTHS.

On 4th January, at Peking, the wife of R. DE LUCA, of a son.

On 15th January, at Chefoo, the wife of VIVIAN R. ECKFORD, of a son.

DEATH.

On 16th January, at Shanghai, WILHELM DISCH, German Post Inspector, aged 34 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The French Mail of 23rd December arrived, per the s.s. *Polynesian* on the 25th instant; and the English Mail of the 30th December is expected to arrive, per the s.s. *Chusan*, some time to-day.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

A telegram from H. B. M. Consul, Batavia, to the Colonial Secretary, Hongkong, dated 26th January, says:

"Hongkong declared to be infected with bubonic plague. Quarantine reduced to 5 days."

The exchange value of the dollar on demand reached 2/- on Jan. 26. It is four years ago since the dollar stood so high.

The steam launch *Hoi Ping* was sold on Jan. 25 by Messrs. Hughes and Hough to Mr. Wai Ki, launch owner, for \$3,550. Bidding began at \$1,000.

A *Government Gazette* extraordinary was issued on Jan. 23, proclaiming Shanghai an infected port within the meaning of the Quarantine Ordinance.

Dr. B. Barnett, assistant medical officer of health, leaves Hongkong by the P. & O. s.s. *Coromandel* for Cairo, having been appointed Assistant Inspector of Hospitals for Egypt.

A telegram from the Secretary to the Government of Burma to the Colonial Secretary at Hongkong arrived on Jan. 24th. It said "Hongkong declared infected. Inform shipping firms."

At the Police Court on January 25 Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz inflicted small fines on a number of parents for neglecting to have their children vaccinated within the prescribed time after birth.

Subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, will recommend at the forthcoming meeting a dividend of 12 per cent., equalling \$6 per share and a bonus of 2 per cent., equalling \$1 per share, together \$7 per share, and carry forward about \$500,000.

In Chinese business circles in the Colony the tightness of the money market is causing no little anxiety, and if current rumour can be accepted the New Year settlements will bear more hardly than usual on not a few Chinese merchants. It is currently reported that heavy losses have been incurred through slackness of trade and unfortunate speculation in exchange; and another contributory cause in some instances is stated to be unsuccessful efforts to run the blockade at Port Arthur with cargoes of supplies.

Dr. Julius Scriba of Japan died on the 3rd inst. The proximate cause was inflammation of lungs, complicated by an abscess of the liver. The services rendered by Dr. Scriba during the past twenty-five years in the cause of Japanese surgical science are highly spoken of. His name, with that of Dr. Baelz, will, it is said, be for ever associated with the development of medical knowledge in Japan. Prior to the announcement of his death, he was invested with the first order of the Sacred Treasure. The funeral took place in Tokyo on the 6th inst.

The Chinese Press in Canton and Hongkong is publishing simultaneously a translation by Consul-General Z. Volpicelli. It is a translation into Chinese of the 12th chapter of a celebrated old Italian work—"On Crimes and Punishments"—written by Marquis Beccaria in the second half of the 18th century, which caused a profound sensation in Europe at that time. The chapter translated by Mr. Volpicelli treats of judicial torture and holds up to scorn and execration the practice which was then prevalent in Europe as now it is in China.

Inland Lot No. 1,729 was sold by public auction for the term of 75 years, with the option of renewal of the lease, at a Crown Lands sale at the Public Works Department on Jan. 23. The purchaser was Mr. Anthony Babington, who paid \$21 above the upset price of \$1,128.

The inquiry into the Elgin Road, Kowloon, fire was continued before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz at the Magistracy on January 24. Lam Chi Fung, the person who was alleged to have written a letter to the insurance companies interested stating that there was arson in connection with the fire, having returned from Macao, was called as a witness. He stated that he had been informed of this fact from other sources, and his informants had told him that they were willing to appear in Court as witnesses, but had since changed their minds. His Worship concluded the inquiry, and ordered that the premises be released.

It seems that the China Inland Mission has decided that its members should discontinue wearing Chinese clothes and queues, says the *China Times*. For many years it has been argued by a considerable number of thoughtful observers, that the native "disguise" did more harm than good, because its use was misinterpreted by the majority of the populace. While a few could understand the idea, most of them were firmly convinced that the foreigners were masquerading under false pretences, and so on. Even at best the Chinese did not respect or esteem the Chinese clothed missionary more than the one who appeared plainly as his natural self. The C. I. Mission is therefore to be congratulated on the change.

Mr. W. C. B. Cowen, late editor of the *Preston Guardian*, who passed through Hongkong a week ago on his way to Tientsin to join his brother on the *China Times*, has ascertained since his departure that while his luggage was in course of transhipment at Hongkong from the steamer *Denbighshire* to the steamer *Tjilatjap*, the cabin trunks were broken open and their contents rifled. A cursory examination revealed that several articles were missing, the most serious loss being a ruby and diamond ring worth £14 11s. belonging to Mrs. Cowen. It appears that the lighter which conveyed the luggage from one steamer to the other in the harbour took about 19 hours to do it, and Mr. Cowen's suspicions being naturally aroused on learning this he took the earliest opportunity of examining his belongings.

The steam launch *Hoi Kong* while on a trip from Hongkong to Sha Mi was on Jan. 21st, held up by a gang of seven pirates who were on board. The robbers booked their passages here, and carried on board with them a supposed bundle of vegetables. In this bundle was concealed a jar containing a number of revolvers. When well out of the harbour, one of the gang supplied each of his companions with a weapon. At a given signal the passengers were ordered to hold up their hands. They were then robbed of all their valuables, and the watchmen on board were deprived of their arms. The pirates next proceeded to disable the launch, by disconnecting the steering gear. This done, they made for shore in a small boat which had put out for them. Thus they got away with their booty. The matter was reported to the Sha Mi Customs Station.

NEUTRALITY.

(Daily Press, 23rd January.)

If all the talk of a Yellow Peril were to be as though never uttered, if we were all agreed that it is nonsense to fear future aggression by a united Asia, we should still have to be facing a very real peril that has not been sufficiently talked of. The thing to be feared is, not what the Asiatics may do to the European, but what they will think of him. In the name of prestige, much has been sacrificed; but events incidental to the war between Japan and Russia, viewed in the mass, impartially, give rise to the question: Are the European nations behaving in such a way as to maintain the prestige that really matters, the honourable reputation and character for fair dealing that is more important than the most convincing demonstration of might or strength or prowess? Japan is still maintaining the semblance of friendship for her ally, but, remembering that all these polite Asiatics are diplomats by nature, what unsuspected distrust, and even dislike, may there not be lurking behind their smiles, as they think of the way our nationals have helped to coal the latest recruits to the Russian naval force? What must they be thinking of the neutrality professions of France, who harbours the Baltic fleet for weeks at Madagascar, and who, it is now openly suggested, connived, through her officials at Saigon, at the smuggling of the ammunition from the interned cruiser *Diana* to the *Tungchow* which subsequently turned up in Hongkong with the undelivered stuff. It is unbelievable that such a thing as the last mentioned could happen, and as a matter of fact it needs confirmation; but our readers know how many strange rumours have come from that quarter, and adagial philosophy teaches that where there is smoke there is fire. The rumour as it reaches us may be as apparent yet as nebulous as a comet's tail, but, as in the case of the caudally furnished asteroid, there is a nucleus somewhere. From the point of view of international law, the French might just as fitly invite the coming Armada to make Saigon its base as to have sheltered it so long at Madagascar. Some "benevolent neutrality" might have been looked for from England and France toward their respective allies, but the actual circumstances on both sides can have gone no way toward establishing in the Japanese mind that faith in the political honesty of the foreigner that was lost in 1895. They made no outcry then: that is not the Japanese way, but this war is admittedly partly animated by the spirit of revenge for the particular Russian action of that date. The turn of Germany, who was also a party, may come. Statements to that effect have appeared sporadically in the Press. Hostility toward England seems impossible under present arrangements, but it is difficult to think that the patched up confidence of Japan in her ally can have been strengthened by the tardy interference of our Government with the doings at Cardiff. Wherever the *Tungchow's* cargo came from, its intended destination was patent, and its arrest and storage at Hongkong was effected none too soon.

As for China, no one seems to consider that her opinion counts for anything more than Corea's does. The Russian aspersions on her observance of neutrality are transparently a modern repetition of the excuse of the wolf in the fable, the wolf that ate the unoffending lamb. China's good faith, happening to coincide with her self interest, cannot be doubted. Her attitude is probably that of the householder upon whose

roof the cats persist in fighting and caterwauling. He is angry, he objects, but he is helpless. If Russia does make any attempt to secure a naval base on the Chinese coast, from which to prosecute the war, the obvious duty of the other Powers lies in the direction of intervention. Otherwise, more distrust will be bred in Japan, whose opinion undoubtedly is of some moment, if we desire to see peace in our time.

BRITISH NAVAL REORGANISATION.

(Daily Press 24th January)

Admiral Sir JOHN FISHER, the new First Sea Lord, has proved his capacity. The new scheme of naval organization, a short synopsis of which we have published, is evidence of the truth of Sir JOHN's statement that the Admiralty Board is "united, determined, and progressive." There appears to be as much common sense as strategic foresight about the re-arrangement. The *Times* objects to the "mischievous tendency . . . to attribute the action of the Admiralty . . . to the personal influence and initiative of this or that member of the Board." Is this not a little foolish on the part of our revered contemporary? Surely some one man has to moot a reform before a Board, or corporation, can carry it? If Parliament decides upon tariff reform, may we not credit, or discredit, as our views incline, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's responsibility? There can be nothing mischievous in thus bestowing honour where honour is due, and to Admiral FISHER most Britons will like to ascribe the discovery that warships, being intended for war, are better prepared and arranged for war. It bears out our contention, that Sir JOHN should have so bepraised the Admiralty Board, for what more natural than that a man should think highly of the sense of a company that approves and adopts his own ideas? It is only those who disagree with and oppose us that we dub stupid. The *Times* leader in which we noticed the sentence quoted has other evidences of careless thought or negligent writing. To quote only one instance, our great compeer first refers to the reforms as "drastic," and then indulges in a laboured argument to show that they were in the nature of evolution, not revolution. Such obvious indications of fallibility encourage us to insist that to Sir JOHN FISHER, and to him principally, the thanks of the nation, and of such members of it as take particular interest in the bulwarks of Old England, are due. Out here, where Sir JOHN's exploits at the capture of Canton and the Peiho Forts, and later in the China war of 1859-60, are still remembered, we feel some sort of warmer personal interest in his doings since his promotion to the high and responsible office he now holds. Of the features of the naval re-organisation recently announced, the withdrawal of obsolete vessels is also of quite local interest, removing as it does what we might call, were we unfortunately not Irish, some naval "land marks" from Chinese rivers and coasts. In a short time, whenever we gaze upon the war vessel that flies the Union Jack, we shall know that we are gazing upon a craft fit and ready for fighting, and not a portable residence for naval tea-parties. The vessels withdrawn are in numerous instances quite seaworthy, but would stand a very poor chance in actual fighting. For economical reasons, therefore, it is desirable to cease expending money on craft that are useless for any purpose other than firing salutes and what Lord SELBORNE has called the "peace duties of Imperial police." Au

effective warship can discharge these duties just as well, and be ready for more serious duties at the same time. Those peace duties have their own importance, but to retain a lot of obsolete boats solely for them savours strongly of the philosophy of the man who cut two holes in his door, a little one for the kittens to enter by, and a larger one for the cat. The *entente cordiale* with France has permitted the Navy Board to mollify the nervous Home ratepayer by concentrating the naval force in the Channel, at the expense of the Mediterranean fleet. The most important feature of all is indubitably the arrangement for perfecting hasty mobilisation, so that commanders-in-chief may always count upon the ships in reserve as fighting units. It is admitted by experts, or would be were they frank, that hitherto our reserve ships have been, in case of war, almost as negligible as Russia's Baltic trawler-destroyers. The Home Fleet (now styled Channel Fleet) is to be permanently increased in strength, the present eight battleships, two armoured cruisers, and a number of protected cruisers of small importance, giving place to twelve battleships and six armoured cruisers. The latter are "the laddies to leech," and the change is counted as meaning almost a doubling of our naval strength in the North Sea. Teutophobes will see in this something confirmatory of their recent scares, but we are quite sure that it is nothing of the sort. A practical sea fighter like Sir JOHN FISHER would probably have advised its necessity if there had been no German navy at all. The present Channel Fleet then becomes the Atlantic Fleet, with its base at Gibraltar, and is ready to reinforce either the new Channel Fleet or the Mediterranean Fleet, as occasion might require. This, experimented in at the regular manœuvres, should bring about very speedily a cohesion and general understanding the lack of which our best naval officers have often lamented. The Mediterranean takes only eight battleships under the new scheme, and fills its ranks with more cruisers. The withdrawal of the small foreign squadrons releases a lot of trained men who will help to man more efficient ships, and be enabled to devote themselves to a study of war-time requirements. Plans affecting the China squadron are not fully developed, and probably nothing important will be done in their case until peace is restored in the Far East. The survival of the Japanese Fleet, after a formidable struggle, should argue, supposing our alliance to hold firm, less need for the services of this squadron in the future, and we doubt not that the future will see a considerable reduction, the pick of them going to augment the other forces. The wisdom of such a step is a matter that no one can estimate with certainty. Numerous objectors, especially the Yellow Peril people, would give tongue; but the party of economy at Home has as much to say as the adherents of the strong naval policy. Before abandoning the subject, we would like to point out, as a sample of true common-sense, the item in the general instructions which permits flag officers to act sometimes on their own initiative, instead of always referring everything to the Admiralty. If this had always been so, many regrettable things would not have happened. There would, perhaps, have been no incidents such as those recent events in the Red Sea, which must have made BRERSTON grind his teeth, and NELSON turn in his grave.

The present year's plague cases now number seven, last week having added three. Three cases of enteric are reported, and six of small-pox, four fatal.

THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

(Daily Press 25th January.)

The future may show that we have lately been watching the making of history: not the mere schoolboy history of battles lost or won, nor the crowning or burying of kings and queens; but the history that records the evolution of a race, the refreshment or diversion of the genius of a people, such as the revolution in Great Britain in 1688, which gave us a toleration Act, the purification of judicial administration, and unlicensed printing. The Russo-Japanese war will probably figure conspicuously in the historical primers given to future Russian generations; but it is of minor importance compared with the recent events at St. Petersburg. When NICHOLAS the First heard of the French affair of 1848, he said to those about him: "Gentlemen, saddle your horses; France is a Republic." He did not mean they were to gallop to Paris to restore LOUIS PHILIPPE to the throne: he thus signified that it would be Russia's turn next. It was, however, averted for that time, although the contagion of the Parisian example gave Prussia its constitution, and caused WILHELM I. to fly, FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. to salute the bodies of the fallen Berlin insurgents, METTERNICH to escape from Vienna, and the Emperor FERDINAND to abdicate. But for the rigorous repressive measures of the TSAR of that period, a political cataclysm would have overwhelmed Europe. Autocracy triumphed in a short time, for the vastness of its strength then was not known, but guessed at, and guessing tends to exaggeration. It was fear that made the TSAR pit his forces against the successful Kossuth in Hungary, fear of the influence of example. The sword of authority again conquered, and Russian absolutism was preserved. Fear of might, ignorance of light, the careful and cunning dissemination of that superstition which hails monarchs as the vicegerents of a still more dreaded God, saved Russia from revolution during those trying times. The first NICHOLAS always tried to keep Russia apart from Europe, to prohibit the ingress of Western ideals as we fight against the importation of plague-bringing rats and rags. But while the effect of such examples as that of the French revolution was by him recognised, he took no account of the fact that thought cannot be barred out, that the instinct of reform, like the idea religious, is apt to be sporadic, to spring up like a fungus in unexpected places. Again, all the censorships and secret police that autocrats can devise cannot prevent rumour from flying, like thistledown; and rumour can breed discontent as well as the most authentic news. Thus, though ALEXANDER II. mounted the throne of what was called a united Russia, the seeds of liberalism were germinating all the time, and the unsuccessful Crimean war of 1854-56 afforded outlet for similar symptoms to those that are now apparent. ALEXANDER II. did what NICHOLAS II. has been doing, dreaming of reforms. The censorship of the Press was nominally relaxed, but its immediate outburst of unsparing criticism of bureaucracy and its ways led to underhanded persecutions, to which the head of the administration was not privy. On the Crown estates during his time the peasants actually enjoyed a form of communism. On private estates, feudalism, with its labour dues, heavy imposts, and seigniorial punishments, persisted. The great emancipation scheme of ALEXANDER II. was put into operation, a unique historical feature, but it was sorely crippled by the

emendations of the vested interests; and the reaction, following the great hopes builded on the measure, led to all sorts of Nihilistic excesses. Young Russians are like young men everywhere. They dream of the good of humanity at large, and yearn for universal brotherhood. When, therefore, the meats of writers like JOHN STUART MILL and others less sober are smuggled in, they prove too rich for mental stomachs habituated to a rigorous official dietary. The reigning TSAR has offered the half loaf, and the result is this popular clamour for the whole baking. The blood spilled during the last few days will have the effect of all martyrdom, real or imagined. It spells revolution, more blood, and historical changes whose far-reaching effects we at present can do no more than guess at.

THE TEACHING OF HISTORY.

(Daily Press, 26th January.)

It is distressing to have to express disagreement with the opinions of a Governor and of a Bishop simultaneously, and we begin the painful task with some natural trepidity. We have to say, however, that we feel unable to endorse the sentiments spoken by His Excellency Sir MATTHEW NATHAN, K.C.M.G., relating to the inculcation of historical knowledge; and that the arguments adduced by His Lordship the Bishop, the Rt. Rev. J. C. HOARE, D.D. who did endorse them, are opposed to our conception of the matter. When His EXCELLENCY suggested that the apparent lack of interest in such an all-important study as that of history was due to the dulness of its ground work, we thought with satisfaction that he was going to denounce the dry bones of history with which students have hitherto been troubled, and to recommend the intelligent teaching of history which has been innovated, for example, at the Home universities. His EXCELLENCY did confess to a sometime wish that "some more attractive method" could be introduced, but added "I have been forced to the conclusion that names and dates are more easily and more permanently learnt in our schooldays than afterwards, and are the only satisfactory scaffolding from which a sound structure of historical knowledge can afterwards be erected." It is to be feared that the labour of obtaining such a scaffolding exhausts the builder, so that no useful structure follows. There are young people who know the "kings and queens of England," from EGBERT to EDWARD VII., with the years of their reigns (the sort of thing entered as "History" in the curricula of the Board Schools at Home), who would be surprised to read or hear that the bloody revolution of Paris in 1792, with all its horrid excesses, was a direct outcome of lofty ideals. The average student educated on this system approved by the BISHOP, hearing the name of RICHARD I. mentioned, may probably exclaim: "Oh, yes. I know. Reigned 1189-99. Called Cur-dee-lion. Pulled out a living lion's heart, and went about Palestine playing a guitar"; but should he hear the names of MARAT and ROBESPIERRE, he would be dumb with regard to the French declaration of fraternity with all nations desiring freedom. If he has any ideas on the subject at all, they will be to the effect that some horrid murderers guillotined some nice ladies and gentlemen. The necessity of adopting some compromise between Utopian ideals and the politics of everyday existence will come to him haphazard, after he has kicked against the pricks of Socialism or Anarchism, and perhaps developed into either a pessimist, or worse still, that uninterested individual

whom the Americans call a "mugwump." He is by no means illiterate, but for voting purposes he might as well be. His EXCELLENCY could have talked just as interestingly of the Renaissance, even if he didn't remember the interesting fact that Constantinople fell, after a fifty-three days' siege, on the 29th May, 1453. There are always reference books, handy and cheap, when you are going to make a speech or write an editorial. The GOVERNOR's examples of the use of dates as historical scaffolding were not particularly happy. England's claim to the Duchy of Normandy, or, we would rather say, HENRY V.'s claim thereto, in 1415, was not an honest claim. The country belonged to the inhabitants. The English people did not want it, but a lot of them died, as in duty bound, in trying to please the personal pride and ambitions of their monarch. There were many things, since obtained, that they would have done better to have died for. The Magna Charta did not inaugurate the millennium. Normandy was not a commercial sphere of influence, nor were the English taking the blessings of civilisation and religion to France. What does MACAULAY's schoolboy's modern descendant know of His EXCELLENCY's own people, to whom the speaker referred all too casually? A vague idea that they hoarded money, which King JOHN extorted from them by tortures duly described in romances of the "Ivanhoe" type, and probable general misconception based on SHAKESPEARE's unfortunately selected type. From history so taught, they learn nothing of the wonderful vitality of this much persecuted race, of its genius and character and intellect, fostered by a perennial faith and hope, and developing not only in spite of, but even because of, the obstacles placed in its path. And so on, and so on. His Lordship the BISHOP's affection for "the older teachers" could perhaps be explained by the tendency of the newer to lead the student to consideration of causes, with frequent iconoclastic results. To say that the scholar must "learn date after date, and thus get the skeleton together," and then "put in reading studies in after life, and thus fill in the flesh and blood," seems to us extremely illogical. Why not devote the best studying years to absorption of the flesh and blood, and get the dates from Whitaker, as most people have to do anyway? Surely His Lordship does not carry such a view to Sunday School, and ask his young people to memorise the names and dates of the Bible, reserving the "flesh and blood" of that Book for "reading studies in after life"? However much we may share EMERSON's views of consistency, this seems to us a case in which His Lordship should be consistent.

CHINESE MERCANTILE REFORMERS.

(Daily Press, 27th January.)

The native business men of Canton derive profit in various ways as a result of their nearness to Hongkong. Apart from material benefits, they have the object lesson afforded by a comparison of the methods of the two places. That is why, no doubt, indications of a desire for practical reforms appear sooner and persist longer in the southern city than they do at Peking. The creation of a Chamber of Commerce, and a special committee on trade, is reported, the objects of which are to develop trade generally; to keep it in Chinese hands as far as possible, and to organise the collection of information from all parts of the province where business is done. The Cantonese merchants evidently

see the light, but they just as obviously see it through a glass, darkly. Their idea of freezing out the foreigner was not learned from anything they have studied in this Colony. It is the inherited, hidebound prejudice cropping out again, to clog their own feet voluntarily set in the path of progress. There is no more intelligence about it than there would be in the supposed action of the foreigner, in endeavouring to do without the Chinese. Each is, of course, indispensable to the other. Each is one of the two legs of China's commerce. It can march with both, but a very slow and short hopping gait is its fate if the Cantonese do not chase this bee from their bonnet. It is a pity that their reform ideas should be handicapped by such stupid jealousies and prejudices, all the more as they seem to have been spontaneous, and derived independently of the official class, which is as hopeless and impossible as ever. They were sufficiently enlightened to see that some foreign ways and foreign things were good; and that the ignorance of the masses stands in the way of their wholesale obtention. The popular beliefs in evil spirits, bad luck, *fungshui*, are great hindrances to the realisation of their desire for modern machinery, mills, mines, and manufactories; but they are hoping that a big, permanent exhibition of such foreign manufactures as are useful in China may arouse feelings of covetousness sufficient to outweigh those foolish fears. Thus the workmen will be tempted to depart from some of the roundabout or cumbersome methods of generations of their ancestors, and imitate the superior goods of the foreign devil. Dealing with this and kindred subjects, a contemporary asks: "Why is it that, in China, as in other countries, women do not work in factories with men, and so become producers?" It might be answered that it is chiefly because there are no factories, and that could scarcely be less wise than the reply which the journal quoted itself supplies. "Because, up to the present, owing to the disgraceful innuendoes and filthy language in common use, no self-respecting woman would dare to attempt it. This disgusting habit must therefore be stopped." As if these innuendoes and bad language were not common in almost all factories, at any rate in England. The fact is that the English factory hand is very much like the Chinese woman in this respect, used to hearing a spade called a spade. It is shocking to our unused ears, of course; but allowance has to be made for the habits and environments of a class in assessing its morality. To use such harsh epithets in the case of what is frequently only Oriental naturalism is to compete with the Boston lady who killed a female dog because it had been immoral enough to drop a litter of puppies while her children were looking on. However, this is quite a side issue, and we must conclude by wishing all encouragement to attend the efforts of our neighbouring reformers, who have certainly commenced well by insisting on getting access when necessary to the official ear without all the circus mummary and expensive ceremonial of "olo custom." We have not heard that they have gained this point yet; and, as is usual where Chinese reforms are talked of, we are not optimistic.

On the 23rd inst. about a quarter-past eight an amah employed at the Diocesan Boys' School fell off the verandah on the second floor and sustained such severe injuries that she expired almost immediately after being transferred to the Government Civil Hospital.

HONGKONG JOTTINGS.

24th January.

The services of His Excellency the Governor are in great request just now for the distribution of school prizes. This week His Excellency's engagements include at least four of this character. Yesterday he was at Belilio School, to-day he attends at the Diocesan Girls' School, to-morrow at Queen's College, and on Friday His Excellency presents diplomas won by students of the Royal College of Medicine for Chinese.

The speeches made by His Excellency the Governor at school prize distributions are usually very much to the point. I was particularly struck with the speech His Excellency made last week at the Ellis Kadoorie School on the advantages of a knowledge of geography. In nine schools out of ten in England boys are notoriously weak in geography, but it is even more remarkable that schools in this great seaport of Hongkong should exhibit the same deficiency. Geography seems to me to be a most important study for boys because it stimulates education in the best sense of the word. Give me a boy who knows the geography of the world well, and I'll forgive him if he cannot spell "phthisis" correctly. Hongkong some time in the course of the next two years will be visited by an American school which is learning geography by voyaging round the world on a seamer, stopping at a large number of places on the way to receive lessons which the students will never forget. It is a three years' course, if I recollect correctly, and the steamer with about 300 youths on board left America last summer for England, and will call at the China and Japan ports on its way back to the United States. It is a capital idea, but an expensive one, I guess.

Hongkong is becoming a noisy place to sleep in at nights, and I have some sympathy with a resident who confided to me his conviction that Lantau would be a desirable place of residence. There are other people in the Colony who have identical thoughts on the subject if the rumour is correct that some attempt is to be made to make Lantau vie with Macao as a health resort for the jaded residents of this Colony. There is talk of a large hotel being built in the near future on Lantau close to a good beach, and provided with the necessary grounds for good, healthy exercise. With such inducements there is every probability of the enterprise reaping its reward.

I am glad to learn on good authority that during the last few weeks there has been an appreciable exodus of beachcombers from the Colony, but there are still some here who have remained with us a long time, living on the charity of a benevolent public. There is, for instance, a young African Eurasian who has been working on the sympathies of the charitable for the last two months to my knowledge. He has a petition written in quaint English which purports to have been drawn up by one "J. C. Howe, A.C.D. Co. Material Dept." I am unable to find this gentleman's name in the Directory. The petition describes the applicant for charity as "a poor Christian who came from Africa a few months ago," had been ill in hospital and now wishes to return to Africa, for which a sum of \$60 is needed. Some time before Christmas this young man called at the *Daily Press* Office with his subscription list, to which a large number of people had attached their names for amounts varying from 50 cents to \$5. He then said he only needed something like five dollars to make up the amount required, and I have little doubt that this small sum was obtained the same day. On Saturday and Sunday last this young man was gathering subscriptions from houses on the Hill. I noticed that he had a new list showing over \$40 collected. If this young man was as anxious as he professed to get back to Africa as quickly as possible, he might by the charity of the Hongkong public have reached the land of his birth by this time. But Hongkong evidently possesses attractions for him and the circumstances related above suggest that inquiries into the case by the police might be desirable.

The troubles of Mr. Gray Scott, the manager of the low-level tramway, have been enough to turn his hair prematurely white. The trams, however, now run with greater regularity, and I believe speculation is not so rife on the part of ticket-issuers as rumour alleged it to be a few months ago. The latest grumble is that the trams get off the rails rather frequently, owing to the rails becoming blocked with hard road metalting. This is a matter which concerns not only the convenience, but the safety of the travelling public, and one in which the Public Works Department should be interested.

Eight British warships firing a salute on Sunday astonished residents who had forgotten that the 22nd was the anniversary of the King's accession. The fact that the salute was fired at one o'clock instead of at twelve was because the regulations require that salutes shall not be fired during the hours of divine service.

Presumably small-pox is rather prevalent up North, for three or four steamers arriving during the past week have had to moor at the quarantine station on that account. Last week's homeward-bound German Mail steamer had to go there, and so did yesterday's French mail steamer. Six cases of small-pox were notified last week, and three of them are marked on the official return as "imported from Shanghai." Consequently Shanghai has been proclaimed by the Governor to be an "infected port."

BANYAN

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held in the Board Room on the 24th January. Dr. J. M. Atkinson (President) presided, and there were also present the Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones (Vice-President), the Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Col. W. E. Webb, R.A.M.C., Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. A. Rumjahn, Dr. F. Clark, Dr. H. Macfarlane, Dr. B. T. Barnett and Mr. T. A. Himmer (Secretary).

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.

FAREWELL TO DR. BARNETT.

The PRESIDENT—Before proceeding with the business I should like to mention that this is the last meeting before the departure of Dr. Barnett, who has been offered and has accepted an appointment in Egypt. During his two years at Hongkong he has had an amount of plague experience which will stand him in good stead there. I am sure you will join with me in wishing him success. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. BARNETT—I beg to thank you most heartily. I feel that you have all been very kind.

A SANITARY BOARD SECRET.

Mr. RUMJAHN—I notice that the report of the sub-committee appointed in November to look into a question regarding lime-washing has been set down for the confidential meeting. You will remember that at the meeting in November I made strong recommendations. I would point out that the recommendations of the sub-committee agree mainly with the points I put forward to the Board. I wish to recommend to the Board that the report be dealt with in public.

The PRESIDENT—This is a matter which concerns the reading of certain bye-laws, and we had to ask the opinion of the Crown Solicitor. If you like, you can propose to the meeting to deal with it in public, but it is a departmental affair, and should, I think, be dealt with privately.

Mr. RUMJAHN—I am satisfied with your remarks, and think it should be dealt with privately.

CLEANSING DURING DECEMBER.

Dr. Clark reported that during December last altogether 5,932 houses in the Colony were cleansed, 427 cart-loads of rubbish being removed.

THE FIRST RECORDED CASE OF BLACK QUARTER IN CHINA.

Mr. A. Gibson the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, reported a case of black quarter in the Kennedy Town Animal Depot thus:—I found a case of black quarter (Rauschbrand) in

Kennedy Town yesterday (7th inst.) The animal, a bullock, arrived at the cattle wharf from Wa Chow in the morning in a moribund condition and was at once carried up to the slaughter house and killed. The animal, 22, that came with it are all healthy, but have been set apart by themselves. This case is chiefly of interest from the fact that it is the first of its kind, as far as I have been able to find, that has been recorded in China. It is very common in Britain. The disease is not communicable to man, nor is it very infectious among animals. It is contracted by inoculation only.

AT THE PEAK.

The completion of a public urinal for Chinese, behind the chair shelter at the Peak, was reported.

BATH-HOUSES FOR CHINESE.

Dr. Clark in a minute suggested, for the consideration of the Government, that in connection with the question of public bath-houses for Chinese the public latrine in Gough Street, under the playground of the Belilos Public School—a latrine closed about two years ago on account of the annoyance it caused to scholars and masters at the school—might at a small cost be converted into a public bath-house. It would be a great boon to the inhabitants of this district, while no such nuisance would be likely to arise as was occasioned by the public latrine.

The President minuted—I thought it was being used as a storehouse. This was recommended in estimates for last year. Can it be undertaken this year?

The Vice-President minuted—I see it is estimated to cost \$2,000. There is no money in the estimates for bath-houses. It may perhaps be done from "Miscellaneous Works."

The President again minuted—I would suggest that the Board recommend that this be done, and also that No. 3 Police Station be converted into a bath-house. These premises are no longer used as a Police Station and could be made into a bath-house at small cost.

Mr. Rumjahn minuted—No. 3 Police Station is too valuable a property to be converted into a bath-house. A site on the hill on top of the nullah, east of the Station, should be selected for the purpose.

The PRESIDENT—I think I am correct in saying that this site under the playground of Belilos School was recommended by the Board for consideration last year. I understand there are no funds placed for this item, though it is just possible that it might be paid for out of another vote. I understand that No. 3 Police Station is empty. There is a proposition before Government for erecting certain bath-houses for Chinese for which they will pay. This Station might, at very little cost, be converted into a paying bath for Wanchai. I move that Government be requested to sanction that the latrine near Belilos School and No. 3 Police Station be altered.

Mr. RUMJAHN—I think the site at No. 3 Police Station covers 10,000 square feet, and if put up by auction should fetch five or six dollars a square foot, so with the cost of converting it it would cost the Colony a lot of money.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—Mr. Rumjahn is quite right—it is a valuable site worth quite six dollars a foot.

Mr. HEWETT—If this site is not utilized, for a bath-house is there a suitable site on the hill behind? It is very difficult to find a place to put up latrines.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—I could not say just now.

Mr. RUMJAHN—There is a site at the back of Tik Loong Lane.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—I will make a note of it.

The PRESIDENT—If someone will second my proposition the matter would still be considered by Government and the Director of Public Works.

Mr. HEWETT seconded, and it was carried.

APPLICATION IN RESPECT OF LATRINES.

An application for permission to construct latrines in respect of Nos. 234, 247 and 249, Des Voeux Road Central, respectively, was granted.

APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTION.

Applications for exemption from balcony regulations in respect of Nos. 103 and 105, Third

Street, and the new watchmen's quarters in Third Street, respectively, were granted.

THE YAUMATI FISH SUPPLY.

Respecting an application for a licence to sell fish in respect of No. 52, Station Street, Mongkok, Mr. Hewett minuted—Refuse if there are sufficient men in Yaumati Market to meet the demands of the neighbourhood.

The application was refused.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

Mortality Statistics for the whole Colony for the week ended the 31st December, 1904, at a death rate per thousand per annum, showed the following figures:—British and foreign civil population, 142 as against 25.9 of corresponding week last year, and as against 13.2 of the preceding week. Chinese land population, 15.9, as against 24.5 last year and 13.1 preceding week. Chinese boat population, 18.5, as against 19.4 last year and 19.5 preceding week.

LIMEWASHING RETURN.

The limewashing return for the fortnight ended the 17th inst. showed that 4,358 houses had been in this respect attended to in the Eastern District, and 5,379 in the Central.

RAT RETURN.

During the week ended the 21st inst. 489 rats, including eleven plague-infected rats were caught in Victoria City; and 185, including seven infected at Kowloon.

SUPREME COURT.

Saturday, 21st January.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR H. S. BERKELEY (CHIEF JUSTICE).

REDUCTION OF THE CAPITAL OF THE CHINA AND MANILA S.S. CO. LD.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) supported an application for the Court to confirm a special resolution passed at two extraordinary general meetings of the China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited, held last October, for the reduction of the capital of the Company from one million, five hundred thousand dollars, divided into thirty thousand shares of \$50 each, to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into the same number of shares at \$25 each. An amount of \$606,000 at capital account had during the last few years been unfortunately lost, and the Company wished to wipe that off. The causes of the loss were severe competition during the past few years, especially from Japanese steamers, which were furnishing very severe competition in this part of the world, in consequence of their ability to run their steamers at a much cheaper rate, and the Company had felt this competition very severely indeed. Also the loss was due to the general decline of business from Manila. These causes had led to no dividend being paid since 1901, and it was perfectly clear the loss was a permanent one. Under these circumstances the procedure was very simple. They had to take three preliminary steps which they had taken. A special resolution had been passed by the Company; a petition had been filed in the Court to confirm that resolution, and the words "and reduced" had been added to the name of the Company temporarily; and thirdly, the petition had been advertised. The Court was asked (1) To confirm the resolution; (2) to approve the minute; (3) to allow them to dispense with the further use of the words "and reduced," and (4) to direct the usual advertisement of the order. The usual course in that Court was to advertise in the *Gazette*, and in one English and one Chinese newspaper.

His Lordship gave his consent, and made out the necessary order.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR S. H. BERKELEY (CHIEF JUSTICE).

E. A. Nicholls sued G. L. Duncan, late manager of the Peak Hotel, for \$20, being value of a dressing gown lost at the above hotel. Mr. G. E. Morrell (of Messrs. Dennys and Bowley)

appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant attended in Court.

The plaintiff said that when about to leave the Peak Hotel he left certain articles of clothing out for the boy to pack up. He went away, returning again about noon, when the boy informed him that the trunk was ready. He locked the trunk and servants of the hotel conveyed it to Craigieburn Hotel. On opening it again he found a dressing gown was missing.

Cross-examined.—There was a wardrobe in his room with a key attached to it, but the lock was broken. He did not complain to the manager when he noticed the lock was broken. The room door was provided with a lock, but plaintiff had never seen a key to it, neither did he see any rules hanging in the room. He did not try to lock his door, so could not say whether the lock was defective or not.

The defendant gave evidence as to the care taken by the hotel to ensure the safe keeping of the goods of the guests. All that could reasonably be expected of him had been done.

His Lordship said that the plaintiff had contributed negligence by not locking his door, and by not seeing that all his clothes were in his trunk before leaving the hotel. The manager of a hotel was entitled to the assistance of his guests in the protection of their property. Judgment for the defendant. No costs.

Tuesday, 24th January.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (PUISNE JUDGE).

YAU SZE LOONG v. TUNG TAI TSEUNG KEE.

This was a claim for \$74.55, amount due for work done. There was a counterclaim for \$60.84. Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the plaintiff in the original action and Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) for the defendant.

The manager of the plaintiff firm said:—We are boiler makers and makers of machinery. Our business is different to that of the defendants. The defendants are fitters, and sub-contract their boiler work to us. We have been doing this sort of work for the defendants for some time; this is the first dispute. On the 1st December I received an order from the manager of the defendant firm for certain goods for the s.s. *On Sang*. The price was agreed upon, and the goods made according to the order. The goods were delivered on the morning of the 3rd December. I heard no complaint about them. On the 2nd December I received a further order from the defendants for a water tank. When this was completed I delivered it in pieces at the defendants' premises, where my men proceeded to put it together. That was on the 6th December, and we worked all night at the defendants' premises to get the job completed by the morning of the 7th December. When the tank was tested with water a small leakage was found, not an unusual occurrence, as ninety-nine out of every hundred tanks thus put together will leak a little at first. I said I would send a couple of men to put it right. I did so, but the men returned immediately. Lau Fat, the manager of the defendant firm, sent for me and asked me to look at the tank; that was on the 8th December. I did so, and saw that a corner was broken. I said that it was not we who had made that hole, and asked Lau Fat why he did not use the men I had sent him. To mend that new hole I asked for more money. Lau Fat assaulted me. I summoned him at the Police Court, on the 14th December, and he was convicted. Next day I received a letter of complaint about previous goods delivered; the first I had heard. The defendants owe me \$74.55 in respect of the orders referred to. Regarding the tank, I could have made good the original leakage in two hours, but it would have taken a day to make good the damage I saw on the following day.

The defendant's cross action was in respect of expenses incurred by his having to complete the work which the plaintiff had contracted to do. In all he claimed \$60.84 on this account, but was only able to establish one or two items totalling \$6.37.

His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff in the first action for \$74.55, the full

amount claimed, and costs; and the plaintiff in the cross-action for \$6.37, which did not carry costs.

Thursday, 26th January.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION,

BEFORE SIR H. S. BERKELEY (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (PUISNE JUDGE.)

TANG TSZ U V. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
The hearing of this appeal was continued. Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. J. Harston, appeared for the appellant; the Hon. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor), for the Attorney-General.

Mr. Calthrop closed the case for the appellant. The Hon. Mr. Sharp said:—Mr. Slade objected to both Mr. Clementi and Lau Tsz Peng giving expert evidence on Chinese law. Our feeling is that we do not wish to press Mr. Clementi's case, he being an official at present in the Government, but think we have done rightly in bringing it forward. What class of people are admissible as experts is not determined by the old hard and fast rule that expert evidence must be that of proficient lawyers practising in the foreign country. It is worthy of observation that were that the law to-day, which it is not, no such person exists in China. If we could only prove expert evidence as coming out of the mouths of proficient lawyers in China then it could never be proved at all. Anyone is admissible who satisfies the Court that he possesses more than ordinary knowledge. The weight to be attached to his evidence is another question.

The Hon. Mr. Slade quoted authorities. His Lordship—I have no doubt about Mr. Lau Tsz Peng.

Mr. Sharp—Mr. Clementi has for a long time been judge in the Land Court in the New Territory, and had to decide a number of land claims on Chinese law. In London the evidence of a Governor of Hongkong was taken as expert evidence on the law of this Colony. Mr. Clementi is not only an ordinary Chinese student, but it is a part of his profession. The evidence of both these witnesses was accepted in four cases in the Land Court as experts in Chinese law.

His Lordship—No objection was then taken. I think he is quite competent in one sense, but I think you had better not press it. I do not know that there is any legal authority to make the evidence of the most learned amateur admissible as that of an expert. Strike Mr. Clementi's name out of the joint affidavits, except for the purposes of translation.

Mr. Calthrop agreed to this.

The Hon. Mr. Sharp—I understand there is no objection to the admissibility of the other evidence, that of Yu Ka Fuk, Chan Cheng Wa, and Lau Tsz Peng. The general case for the Crown is that the onus rests on the appellant's throughout the case to establish their claim. By the Land Court Ordinance of 1900 all property in the New Territory is made the property of the Crown, not after the date of the Convention, but for the whole term of the Convention. The term of this land is, under the Convention, for 99 years from the 1st July, 1898. Therefore by section 17 of the Land Court Ordinance all land in the New Territory is the property of the Crown from the 1st July, 1898. Whether, or not this Ordinance is equitable or wholly in accordance with the Treaty, it is law binding on this Court.

His Lordship—The Treaty will have an important effect. The object of the Land Court was to settle claims to land. One of the terms was that no property should be expropriated.

After further hearing, the case was adjourned.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Monday, 23rd January.

BEFORE HON. CAPT. L. A. W. BARNES-LAWRENCE (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

A HARBOUR NUISANCE.

Mr. Basil R. Taylor (Assist. Harbour Master) charged Lo Po, master of the launch *Willing*,

and Ho Hoi, master of the launch *Kwong Wo*, with wilfully using the steam whistles of their launches other than for the purpose of navigation, in Victoria Harbour on the 21st inst.

The complainant stated that while passing along the new Praya he noticed the defendants' launches, each lying at their respective wharves, blow long blasts on their steam whistles.

The defendants said they did not know who did it.

Capt. Barnes-Lawrence (addressing the owners of the launches, who were present)—It would be advisable in your interests to pay especial attention to this question of whistles. You have heard the evidence of your employees, which shows one this practice of whistle blowing is becoming so prevalent that even the masters in charge of the launches are unaware when the whistle goes off. If the mechanism is automatic it must be altered forthwith. The practice of blowing steam whistles in the harbour for other purposes than that of navigation is intolerable, and such offences will never be lightly overlooked when brought before me.

The defendants were warned that if they were brought up again the full penalty would be inflicted. As it was, they were each fined \$20 or, in default thereof, on a month's imprisonment.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

January 21st.

GOLD MINING.

A gold mine has been discovered in the district of Hoi Kuin, in the prefecture of Sin Hing. According to the account of the natives there are two kinds of gold, "field gold" and "granite gold." What they call "field gold" is alluvial and the "granite gold" is dug from the mountain. Hitherto they have been using native implements, but now they are using foreign machinery at the mine. The work is under the superintendence of a military mandarin by name Chan Mo Shun.

IN KWANGSI.

It is said in mandarin circles that the rebellion in Kwangsi has been suppressed, and most of the rebels killed. Those that escaped went into the district of Nam Ning, where they continued their bandit career. When the rebels were defeated the mandarin soldiers went into the forty-eight caverns vacated, and found the places quite habitable. There were banks, money-changers' shops, barbers' shops, blacksmiths, carpenters, public roads, markets in the course of erection, rifles and ammunition. It is also said that since the arrest of the rebel chief Luk Afat by the Viceroy's army, his two concubines have thrown themselves into the river, and drowned.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The principal gentry in Canton held a meeting in one of the joss houses and discussed the question of buying back the Hankow and Canton railway from the Americans. Their idea was to cancel the contract of Hap Hing and Company, and raise money by means of a lottery. Five hundred thousand tickets at \$2 each every month (\$200,000 to be paid as prizes) left a balance of eight hundred thousand dollars to be used for the redemption of the railway. This was their castle in Spain.

CANTON AFFAIR OVER.

The question which gave rise to rioting in the Sap-Pat Po street on account of house rent has been settled through the mediation of the five charitable institutions. The shopman, Ho Wing Kwo, who had been arrested by the police was released. The landlord, Li Chou Tin, paid for the medical treatment of those people wounded in the rioting, and the tenants remaining in the shop as hitherto. The Nam Hoi magistrate has made some rules in respect of the landlords and tenants. Wherever a tenant is owing rent the landlord must report it to the inhabitants of the street where the shop is situated to persuade him to pay. The tenant failing to pay then the landlord should petition the Nam Hoi magistrate to have him ejected. If the landlord does not collect the rent, the tenant may pay the same into the Magistracy.

SCHOOL REPORTS.

BELILIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

H.E. the Governor attended this school on the 23rd January and distributed the prizes won by successful students during the year.

After an exhibition of club and dumb-bell swinging, and a musical and elocutionary programme had been rendered by the students, the fourteenth annual report was read by Mr. IRVING, Inspector of Schools, who said:—The attendance shows a decided improvement during the last few years. This is partly due, no doubt, to the absence of the plague epidemic, which has so seriously affected our numbers in former years. The average daily attendance (excluding Chinese girls learning Chinese only) for this year is 113.635 as compared with 95.5 in 1903, and 89.5 in 1902. In the purely Chinese division the number on the roll totals 290. The attendance on the whole has been very regular, some of the pupils living as far away as Kowloon and Wanchai having made the full number—206, while several have been absent only one or two days throughout the year. At the beginning of the year a new arrangement of the infant department was made. Up till that time all beginners, no matter their age or nationality, were admitted to the infant department. By the new arrangement all the English speaking infants were formed into a class with Miss Winnie Bateman as their teacher. All the non-English speaking pupils in the department were placed under the care of Miss Bateman with Miss Vanstone to assist her. The Indian boys were drafted off to form the nucleus of a school for Indians, and Mrs. Hatwell was appointed to take charge of them. The number of Chinese girls learning English has increased under the present arrangement, the number entered on the roll for the year being 98. During the year some have left for various reasons, the number now in attendance being 60. The number of English infants in Miss Winnie Bateman's department has also increased. When the class was formed it numbered 16; the number on the roll in December was 32. It is certainly easier as well as pleasanter to teach pupils all speaking the same language, whether that language be Chinese or English. The two highest classes in the Chinese division come up for lessons in English with Miss Bateman's pupils for two hours every morning. For this no fees are charged, as it is more or less compulsory. The girls are shy and awkward when they first come, but they soon overcome this, and to judge by their faces, seem to enjoy their English lessons. The first class, representing standard seven, are young for such advanced work. Their age average 14 years. By diligence and co-operation with my efforts they have overcome many difficulties, and it has been a great pleasure to work with them. They have all worked very well, and those who have obtained prizes have done so by counting only a few marks more than their less successful class-mates. The staff has changed a little during the year. Mrs. Fletcher has been away on leave since March, and is expected to return next March. Miss Vanstone sent in her resignation in April, and we were fortunately able to secure the services of Miss Li-y Heang, who has proved a kind and capable teacher. Mrs. Hatwell resigned her position as teacher of the Indian boys in November, owing to the corps to which her husband belonged being sent home. Mrs. Whithead was appointed her successor, and is now in charge of the class. An increase was made in the school grant, and we were able to send home an order for several school appliances that were badly needed. Our school-rooms with the new pictures and maps on the walls look much brighter, and the lessons with the pictures to illustrate them are much more attractive in the eyes of the juniors. There is still a want unsupplied, and that is suitable readers for those learning to speak English. The ordinary readers are either altogether too childish in their ideas, or too advanced in language. It is surprising the long and difficult words that are used in English children's story books. Our school was examined before the Christmas holidays, and the Inspector took away the exercise-books of the

Chinese learning English to judge of the pupils' progress. There was a short oral examination, and some did papers set by Mr. Irvine. In October this year we had the pleasure of receiving our new Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, at our school. He expressed satisfaction at what he saw, and we were only sorry that he had so little time to spare us, but before coming to us he had been at Queen's College, and that being so large a school, had taken up most of the time. Perhaps we may have the pleasure of another and more lengthy visit another day, when we can show him more of what we do.

His EXCELLENCY was then called upon, and distributed the prizes after which he said:

Ladies and gentlemen—It was only after some hesitation that I acceded to the suggestion of the Inspector of Schools that I should include this school amongst those at which I was to present prizes this year, as the subject of girls' education is not one with regard to which I have very definite ideas, and such ideas as I have are, I fear, somewhat heterodox. The functions of men and women in life are very different, and must, I believe, always remain so. The most ardent supporter of women's rights will hardly claim that they can become soldiers and policemen, blacksmiths or carpenters, as no one can well direct work he is physically unfit of himself performing. It follows that women are by nature precluded from those professions ultimately based on physical force or hard labour, such as the administration of government, the practice of navigation, law, engineering, etc. Then I believe that with the physical difference between men and women goes a mental difference. There are two elements in the mind of every man and every woman. The first is that element which is called variously judgment, reasoning power, or colloquially sound common sense. The second is the female element which is by different people termed intuition, imagination, and sometimes genius. In the man the first of these elements predominates, and in the woman the second. But without some imagination a man, though he may be effectual, cannot be great. In the woman there often lacks that closeness of reasoning power necessary to give practical effect to her genius, and it is thus only through her influence on others that she can become the creator of great works. Roughly speaking man makes life possible, woman makes it beautiful, or as a poet has practically put it, we are God's trees, women God's flowers. Culture is necessary for the proper development of both, but has to be differently directed. In the use of the trees we want the wood and the shade, that is the strength and the protective power. In the case of the flowers it is the fragrance, the colour, and the form, that is sweetness, sympathy, and gentleness, that we look for. While, therefore, the education of boys must be largely utilitarian the training of girls should be directed towards making them intelligent and appreciative. The power of conversing in their own and other languages, and the understanding of arts, music, and literature with attendant studies of geography and history are the proper subjects for them to be taught, with only so much arithmetic as will help them in their marketing and household duties and so much practical science as will enable them to apply the principles of hygiene to their homes and may help them in that great and comparatively new branch of woman's work, the nursing of the sick. I see no need for the instruction which I found being given in one of the girls' schools in the Colony in stocks and shares. Such instruction can lead them to no ideals and hardly even to that object of questionable desirability, the acquisition of wealth. I see little advantage to be gained from the study of algebra and other branches of mathematics, subjects not likely to yield either profit or pleasure to a girl in after life. In science again more than in other subjects the little knowledge likely to be gained in a girls' school may prove a dangerous thing. Ladies and gentlemen, what I have said has been addressed to you. It has probably been, as it was intended to be, somewhat over the heads of the boys and girls here.

The report which has been presented to me by the Inspector of Schools is quite satisfactory. It shows that you have worked hard, and I hope you will go on working hard so that when your

school career is over you will be able to derive pleasure from all beautiful things to be read about in books and which have been seen and heard in every corner of the earth; so that when you leave school you may be helpful in your homes, and the girls, when they marry companions to their husbands, and in the case of the Chinese girls, assistants to their mothers-in-law (laughter). I am very pleased with one statement in the report—that is, conduct—it is good, and there is an improvement in the manners of the Chinese. I have wished to mark my appreciation of this by presenting a special prize for good conduct, and as Mrs. Bateman has told me that Ida Noma is the best conduct girl, I will present her with the prize.

Mr. IRVINE, on behalf of the head master, staff and scholars, thanked His Excellency for his kindness in attending to distribute the prizes.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL VACATION.

THE GOVERNOR ON HISTORY.

His Excellency was again called upon on Jan. 24 to distribute prizes. This time it was to the students of the Diocesan School and Orphanage. There was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present, and the morning's proceedings were enlivened by songs rendered by the school choir.

The Head Master, Mr. G. PIERCY, read the annual report, in which the following passages occurred:—The past twelve months have been marked by several important changes. As more boys apply than we can possibly receive, we have selected young applicants rather than the older ones of 18 to 23 years, so that the average age of the school is lower than formerly and the several members of a class are more nearly of an age. The new Code which came into force on 1st January allows greater latitude in arrangement of subjects and classification of pupils. H.M. Inspector wrote that pending a full report he might say the school did very well.

Twenty-one boys entered for the Oxford Local Examination: 16 passed, namely 2 Seniors, 4 Juniors, 10 Preliminary. For the first time we had a Senior candidate in Honours, Edward Law having that proud position and being also specially distinguished in history, which is the only distinction won by Hongkong candidates. John Crollius was placed in Honours in Preliminary. Mr. H. Hastings, a former pupil, now resident in Formosa, has kindly presented valuable prizes to these two.

The total enrolment of scholars was 256, and the average daily attendance was 188 (last year 171).

The health of the Institution has been remarkably good, there being an almost entire absence of malarial fever, wounds and bruises incidental to football and cricket being almost the only ailments. The charitable side of the work is not neglected, and in fact is increasing. In addition to four orphans supported by the Freemasons, there are eight boarders entirely dependent on the school for board, clothing and education, as well as others on reduced fees. Two English boys born in Australia have been rescued, one sent us by H.M. Consul at Amoy, from actual slavery in the interior, and the other sent us by the Ladies' Benevolent Society, evidently a case of kidnapping for slavery.—Our thanks are again due to the following friends who have kindly contributed prizes: Mrs. Siebs, the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Messrs. L. Arnold, F. B. L. Bowley, T. Edwards, Fung Wa-chuan, H. Hastings, E. A. Hewett, Ho Fook, Ho Tung, J. Olson, A. Rumjahn, J. A. dos Remedios, and Sin Tak-fan.

His EXCELLENCY, having presented the prizes, said:—

My Lord Bishop, ladies and gentlemen: The report of the Head Master which has been read to us is satisfactory. Here, as at Queen's College, there are more boys desirous of entering the school than can be received, showing an increased appreciation of the education offered at the principal boys' schools of the Colony. The division of the lower classes into Chinese and non-Chinese sections has effected an improvement which the report for 1903 showed was necessary. The school did well on the visits of the Inspector of Schools and at the Oxford

Local Examinations, and I would add that I had direct evidence at my own inspection on September 26 that the teaching of the boys was thorough and the tone of the school good. I congratulate Mr. Piercy and his very capable staff on these results. The weak point of the school, according to the report of the Inspector of Schools, is history. In spite of the distinction gained by Edward Law the inspector calls attention to the fact that while the boys who presented themselves for the Oxford Local Examinations passed in geography they were successful in less than half of their papers in history. It seems to me possible that the lack of interest aroused in schools by the study of history may be due to the dullness of its groundwork, consisting, as it generally does, largely of names and dates committed to memory. I have often thought whether this could not be avoided and some more attractive method of teaching introduced, but I have been forced to the conclusion that names and dates are more easily and more permanently learnt in our schooldays than afterwards, and are the only satisfactory scaffolding from which a sound structure of historical knowledge can afterwards be erected. It is true that unless one is endowed with the memory of a Macaulay one cannot carry a collection of dates all through life, but if one starts with a collection one has incidents and periods between or around which to group the great movements of the world's development. I will give you one or two examples of this grouping. At the present moment I am ashamed to say I do not recall the exact date of the founding of Rome or of the fall of Constantinople, but I know that Roman history limited in either direction by those events extended from about seven and a half centuries before the Christian Era to nearly fifteen centuries after it. The first two and a half centuries were those of the growth of the town under the somewhat mythological kings. During the next period of nearly equal length, Rome, as a republic, extended over Italy. In the third period of some 250 years, which brings us to the Christian Era, she became an empire covering the west and south of Europe, the north of Africa, and the east of Asia. It was close on 500 years before this empire began to break up, and for another 1,000 years its traditions and forms lingered in the Eastern Empire with its capital at Constantinople. The fall of that city, which sent classical learning wandering westward, occurring as it did about the same time as the invention of printing and the early maritime discoveries, produced the first great movement of modern Europe—the Renaissance. The height of that movement was at a date which always clings to my memory—the year 1492. In that year a new world was discovered across the Atlantic. The Mussulman who had so recently gained a footing in the East was finally expelled from western Europe by the conquest of Granada and the death of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and also in the downfall of Florence, the city par excellence of art and learning, where the Tuscan painters Michael Angelo, Galileo, Pico, and the Platonists, and a host of others flourished under the enlightened patronage of the Medici. As the Renaissance was the movement of the 15th century, so was the Reformation that of the 16th. The close of the 17th century was marked by the growth of modern scientific and philosophic ideas and the desire for freedom which acted against the oppression of ruling classes and produced the vast upheaval of the French Revolution in the last decades of the 18th century. The absolutism of Napoleon at the commencement of the 19th century was the natural reaction from the license of the Revolution, and the quiet period that followed the downfall of Napoleon was again a reaction from the stirring times of the war which lasted during his domination of Europe. The quiet time gave birth to the industrial movement which characterised the latter half of the nineteenth century. I will now leave the general history of Europe in order to give you an example from English history of the use of dates as historical scaffolding. The year 1215 is familiar to you all as the date of the signing of the Magna Charta in the reign of John. This King was nicknamed Lackland because he lost his French territories. The result of this loss was that the Plantagenets

from Norman Dukesholding England by right of conquest, became English Kings who considered that they had claims on the Norman Duchy. The battle of Agincourt in 1415, and 200 years after the signing of Magna Charta, marked the highest point ever reached in the assertion of those claims. The ill-success of the King who followed Henry V. and the subsequent internal troubles in England at the time of the wars of the Roses, led her to abandon the attempt to become a Continental power. Some two hundred years after Agincourt she had started her first colonial efforts, and laid the foundation of her commerce, and it was her Colonies and her commerce that led her again to take part in wars on the Continent, and to the battle of Waterloo in 1815, exactly 400 years after Agincourt and 600 years after the signing of Magna Charta. With these examples of historical scaffolding from the general history of Europe, and the history of England, I must, I fear, stop. I should have liked to have given another with reference to the East, and to have run over briefly the salient features in the histories of the five ancient monarchies of Egypt, Chaldaea, Assyria, Babylonia and Persia, of my own people—the Jews, of classical India, of Sanscrit times, and of the vast Empire of China, which differs from the other Eastern countries I have named in having remained under practically the same form of Government from the earliest dawn of history to the present day. But my speech has degenerated to a lecture which has made an undue claim on your time and attention. I only hope that what I have said may have impressed the idea on some that a scaffolding of dates and facts acquired in a school course of history, helps the subsequent building up of the world's stories, and that these stories are of intense interest. I will now conclude by evincing my own interest in the subject and stimulating that of the boys of this school in another way, viz. by presenting an extra prize to the boy who has shown himself the most promising student of history.

The recipient was Edward Law.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop J. C. HOARE thanked His Excellency for so kindly distributing the prizes. It was of very great value to the educational works of the Colony to have the head of the Government showing real practical interest in education. He personally felt, after having been round with His Excellency to one or two schools and spent some hours with him, that he did not come only to give away the prizes. His Excellency had a knowledge of what was wanted, and could give a great deal of advice as to how educational work should be carried out. The Colony is to be congratulated in having a Governor who is really a help to it in its educational work (applause). His Excellency had been speaking about history. This was a most interesting subject to read, but the most difficult to teach, as one does not know where to begin or end. There was no royal road to the learning of this subject. The modern history books published were no doubt very interesting, but he believed the older teachers were much more advantageous. His Excellency was right in saying that if we want to learn it at school we must put our noses against the grindstone and learn date after date, and thus get the skeleton together. We can then put in reading studies in after life, and thus fill in the flesh and blood.

His Lordship then addressed the scholars at some length with regard to sport, holidays, etc., and wound up by calling for three hearty cheers for His Excellency and the ladies and the gentlemen present. These were given, likewise three for the Bishop and three for Mr. Piercy and his wife.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

HIS EXCELLENCY ON MATHEMATICS.

The prizes won by scholars of Queen's College were on Jan. 25th distributed at the College by His Excellency the Governor. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. F. H. May and Mrs. May, Mrs. Gershom Stewart, Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. Irvine, Inspector of Schools, Consul Romano, Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams, Mr. E. A. Hewett, Rev. T. Pearce, Miss Bateman, Miss Holmes, Mr.

and Miss Greig, Miss Shelbourne, Mr. and Mrs. Braidwood, Mrs. and Miss Seth, Dr. Thomson, Rev. Sutherland, Mr. G. Piercy, Mr. J. Dyer Ball, Rev. Hickling, and Mr. and Mrs. Mooney.

DR. BATESON WRIGHT, Head of the College, before reading the annual report, said: Your Excellency—We have pleasure in welcoming your presence here. It is not necessary for me to introduce our new Governor to the masters and boys, as immediately on your arrival you proposed early in August to repair to this College, but owing to the weather and the vacation you were unable to do so. On the 3rd October you came here. You not only paid a visit, but made a thorough inspection, both in English and vernacular. The impression you left on the staff and the boys is such that we welcome you on this occasion as a friend instead of hailing you as a stranger. (Applause).

The report read included the following items:—The total number on the roll was 1,501, the average daily attendance being 1,000; both figures are in excess of those reached in 1903 and form a record. Our attendances, which in England would be the object of congratulation and envy, were seriously affected by the phenomenal number of cases of beriberi. The slight diminution in fees, \$313, is due to the unprecedented exodus, in the first half of the year, of 166 boys from the Upper School, which in March consisted of 497 boys. The vacant accommodation was as far as possible utilised for the Preparatory School, where the fees are lower. It is much to be regretted that parents and guardians do not recognise that it is a penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy to curtail the boy's education just when it is ripening in order to earn so much the earlier a few dollars a month. Parents have often subsequently deplored the fatal mistake they have thus made. The total number of applicants for seats in 1904 was 632, of which 16 (or 2½ per cent.) failed to satisfy the simple entrance test in Chinese, and 69 more were refused for want of room. Thus 453 boys were admitted. On the other hand 495 boys left in the course of the year. So long ago as in my annual report, January, 1896, I pointed out that, while this annual change of one-third of the total number of scholars is prejudicial to the best interests of education, it has always obtained in the history of this college, i.e. for over forty years. In the Estimates, \$66,689 were voted for Queen's College; of this sum only \$60,411 were expended, including Crown Agents' Account. The total amount of fees was \$29,048, and minor sums were paid to the credit of the Government, leaving \$31,337 as the Government share of expenditure on Queen's College for the year 1904 chargeable to the public. It is to be noted that though in the Estimates there was an increase for Expenditure of \$8,148 the actual increase of cost to the Government was only \$5,184 for Normal Master, an additional English Master, five Vernacular Masters, and higher rate of salaries for Chinese Assistants. Mr. A. J. May, the Second Master, returned to the Colony on the 28th September; Mr. Ralphs had been acting for him up to 29th February and Mr. Deely from the 1st March; having returned on the 25th February. Mr. Ralphs went on twelve months' leave to Europe on 23rd March. Messrs. de-Martin, B.A. (Dublin), and Garrett, B.A. (Cantab), arrived on 25th February and 24th September respectively; both gentlemen have zealously and successfully taken up their work, which being chiefly of an elementary character with Chinese pupils is a novel experience. The former is a new appointment to the Eleventh English Mastership put on 1904 Estimates for the first time; the latter fills the vacancy caused by the sad death of Mr. Seymour, who was at his duties from 9 to 12 on Saturday, 14th May, was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital at 3.30 the same day on a medical certificate declaring him to be suffering from Bright's Disease, and died Tuesday, 17th May, at 11.30 p.m. Mr. Seymour took great interest in the boys' sports, and his classes passed successfully with high percentages.

The results of the Oxford Local Examinations in 1904 were, as regards Queen's College, inferior to those in 1903, only 18 good marks being obtained as against 40. The percentage of passes were, Seniors 50, Juniors 50, and Preliminary 78, the last being very satisfactory.

It is worthy of record that several boys from this Colony (including this college) have recently found the possession of Oxford Certificates of great value on proceeding to England and America: the Senior being accepted in lieu of the Entrance Examination required by Medical and Legal Societies, and the Junior facilitating admission to various schools.

I append a Report by the Normal Master, Mr. Tanner, upon the Pupil Teachers under his charge. I agree with him that they have all worked well, and paid great attention to his instruction. I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which Mr. Tanner has discharged his duties as Normal Master; he seems specially adapted to the work, and shows considerable tact in encouraging these young teachers. I must confess, however, that after my observation of the excellence of the course of instruction given in Conversation, I was disappointed in the actual knowledge displayed at the Examination. Even in the Preparatory School, I could not accept as conversation what is Queen's College, Sir, &c. No boy could initiate and name in succession the streets he would pass in going from Queen's College to the Clock Tower or the Civil Hospital. There was also an astounding ignorance of the locality of the Gaol. Again it would appear that pictures do not convey a clear idea to the Chinese mind: one boy called a green hill studded with trees a cloud, several pointed to a cart as an animal. Seasons and dates, human dress and relationships appear to have been entirely forgotten after a careful drilling of several months.

Discipline in the college remains excellent. There is, however, a matter affecting what may be called external discipline to which I desire to draw the attention of the public. There is a tendency on the part of some Chinese parents and guardians to treat Queen's College as if it were a hotel. Boys are taken away and sent on a tour of the other schools and readmission is claimed for them on the plea that they prefer our fare. Again boys are sent to Canton or Macao and the Head Master is peremptorily ordered by letter to mark them on leave and readmit them on their return. Of the 66 boys dismissed in 1904, nearly all were removed from the books for this gross disregard of well-known school regulations. It is needless to add that leave is willingly granted in all urgent cases of sickness or death of relatives, and for some of the many family functions peculiar to China, but unknown in Europe.

Last May the Register number of a boy on admission to this college was 10,000. Thus in 42 years a myriad names have been enrolled at Queen's College, and of these, three quarters have been entered in the last 23 years. Say 9,000 boys have left this college and one-third are scattered on the mainland, then we have a small army of 3,000 unpaid missionaries spreading Western ideas.

Having presented the prizes His Excellency said:

Dr. Bateson Wright, I thank you for your kind words of welcome. It has given me special pleasure to present the prizes to-day at this, the principal school of the Colony, which has been established for over 40 years and has been for more than half of that period under your distinguished direction. The report which you have read to us is a business-like document. The record average daily attendance of 1,000 boys shows the great and growing importance of the institution. I note with satisfaction your good report of your staff and the special words of praise that have been given to the five masters of the Vernacular School. Your remarks on the work done by the scholars in the different subjects of study are also interesting and lead me to hope that 1905 will be a year of promise.

Ladies and gentlemen, You are probably by this time sufficiently familiar with my methods to anticipate that I shall pick out the weak subject of the school as the one to discuss on this occasion. In order not to disappoint you I will take the following paragraph from the Head Master's report: 'Mathematics were very weak, Algebra being the best subject, Euclid and Mensuration the worst. Book-keeping in Class IIA produced a fair, serious blunders vitiating 70 per cent. of the papers. Instruction in mathematics in the College is confined to four elementary subjects—arithmetic, including book-keeping, plane geometry, mensuration

and algebra. At my request Dr. Wright has consented to add trigonometry as a subject of instruction to the higher classes. The practical uses of arithmetic are too obvious to require exposition. It is used in the home as well as in the office in every enumeration, measurement, financial calculation, or manipulation of statistics. Arithmetical operations are necessary for every other branch of mathematics not purely geometrical. Just as figures can be used to represent lines and areas, so lines and areas can represent figures. The problems connected with lines and areas are those dealt with by plane geometry or Euclid, as the subject is often termed in our schools from the ancient Alexandrian who ingeniously and logically put together a number of those problems. The combination of arithmetic and geometry is the science of mensuration, an entirely practical science for obtaining in arithmetical terms areas of plane figures and contents, weights and values of solids. It is by mensuration that the merchant and the customs officer ascertain the contents of a cask, the surveyor the area of a field, and the engineer the weight of any part of his structure. The practical uses of algebra, in which figures, lines, areas, and contents are represented by alphabetical symbols, are, except for furnishing methods for multiplication of higher branches of mathematics, a little less obvious than the uses of arithmetic and mensuration, and the science is more open to the danger of its processes being carried out without a full knowledge of their meaning. It is certainly not often that the problems of daily life can be solved by equations, simple or quadratic, though the equations have their purposes to which I shall presently refer. Familiarity with progressions—arithmetical, harmonical, and geometrical—produces neatness of arrangement often of practical utility. I have myself on various occasions had to remodel scales of salaries, allowances, rewards etc., to a logical system with a first term and a common difference. Trigonometry is in some sense a continuation of mensuration, bringing in calculations based on angles between straight lines in the case of plane and between circular areas in the case of spherical trigonometry. No man can become a surveyor and engineer or a navigator without a knowledge of the solution of triangles, that is the calculation of measurements from measured sides and angles, which requires the power of being able to solve algebraic equations and to use logarithms. Though the theory of logarithms is difficult their use is simple and mechanical and by substituting processes of addition and subtraction for the more lengthy ones of multiplication and division enormously simplifies complicated calculations. This is one instance in which the work of advanced mathematicians is used to facilitate the practical employment of mathematics by those who have only studied the elements, and if we were to go and consider the higher branches of the subject we should find many other instances in which the formulæ derived from difficult processes are made available for the daily use of the engineer, the shipbuilder, the navigator and others in similar walks of life who make use of the results obtained by mathematicians without knowing it. Of these higher branches as they are now taught in this College, it would be superfluous now to speak, except to say that the few of you boys who may be tempted by mathematical aptitude to go beyond your school course, will find the subject more and more fascinating with each advance in it. This fascination is nearly a defect in the study, which developing as it does the reasoning power to the highest extent is held by some to be inimical to the cultivation of the imagination. This reminds me of a story which I am tempted to tell, though it will probably be more interesting to the masters and other gentlemen here present than to the ladies and the scholars. A Cambridge undergraduate who was an enthusiast for literature, with much difficulty persuaded a mathematical friend to read 'Paradise Lost.' When the book was returned, he expected the friend to be as enthusiastic as himself. But the latter said he could find very little in the work. There was one neat thing. The dimensions of Satan were given, and the time he took to fall from Heaven to Hell. It was thus possible to calculate the distance between the Celestial and Infernal

regions by a simple substitution in the formula, S equals $\frac{1}{2}ft^2$. Before I close my remarks I wish to emphasise the use of mathematics other than its immediate practical application. It is recognised to be the study which more than any other develops what I have elsewhere called the male element of the mind—the reasoning power. I wish also to add a word of practical advice to the boys and a suggestion to the Head Master. A blunder in a mathematical operation absolutely vitiating, as it must do, the result obtained by a correct process, is the worst of faults, and is generally avoidable by checking. A mere going over a calculation a second time is not always or even generally the best way of checking. Sometimes this can be done by reversing the process and generally by an operation of mental arithmetic. I suggest to the Head Master that when he finds a boy habitually blundering in his calculations he should make him show at the foot of each solution the method he has adopted to roughly check it. In conclusion, I would explain that I have chosen to give to this College, as the most important educational establishment in this Colony, the prize for mathematics, because the mathematical prize was the one which, when I was at the Royal Military Academy, I was most desirous of winning, and the article I have selected as a prize is the nearest approach I could find here to that which was presented to me for mathematics twenty-five years ago, and which is now on my office table. I propose to give a similar prize for the same subject to this College every year while I remain at Hongkong. (Applause).

The HEAD MASTER thanked His Excellency for the kind remarks in his address, and trusted that the boys, after the encouragement given them, would show satisfactory results in this subject at the annual examination next year. The proceedings concluded with three cheers for the King, His Excellency, the visitors and the Head Master.

ANGLO-CHINESE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

SPEECH DAY.

H.E. the Governor on the 26th inst. distributed prizes to prize winners of the Wantsai, Yaumati, and Saiyungpun Government Schools at the Wantsai School.

Mr. W. H. WILLIAMS, late Head Master of the Sanyangyun School, read the annual report, from which the following extracts are made:—

The results in arithmetic generally are satisfactory, and as a result of experiments I have made with Standards V., VI., and VII., as well as with Chinese masters, I am convinced that the Chinese boys have a marked ability for mathematical studies. In view of the importance of this subject, from both a practical and purely educational point of view, I would like to recommend that Practical Mathematics be provided for Standards V., VI., and VII., following a graded three years' course and including the elements of Practical Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, and Graphical Calculations. To accomplish something in this direction I do not think the Saturday morning Geography class for Anglo-Chinese teachers could do better than continue their meetings again this year and go through a course of Practical Mathematics. I have tried one or two of the masters, and I can confidently say they would take it up eagerly and turn it to the very best use in their own schools, and in twelve months' time they should get through a good deal of useful work.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

It has been the rule to grant a number of free internal scholarships open to boys in each class. I now recommend

- (I) Abolition of these scholarships. As a reward for diligence the top boy in each class now receives a class prize for general proficiency
- (II) That four scholarships be awarded annually open for competition to boys who have passed through Standards V., and tenable for two years.

The scholarships to be granted annually commencing March 1st, 1905, granting free admission to school during the tenure of the scholarship. The Headmaster to have the right to withhold or transfer a scholarship at the end

of the first year of tenure if the holder's report is not deemed satisfactory.

My reason for this innovation is to offer an inducement to boys to continue their education into Standards VI. and VII.

After reading his annual report, Mr. WILLIAMS, addressing His Excellency, said:—

The scholars in these schools are classified as in an ordinary Elementary English School from Standard I. upwards to Standard VII. Formerly no instruction was given in the District Schools above Standard V. During the past year a Standard VI. and Standard VII. were formed, but the results have not been satisfactory. Boys left as soon as they could get a situation, thus preventing continuity of work. As the great majority of boys leave school on passing Standard V. (and some of them before that) to take up positions as junior clerks with our local firms at salaries ranging from \$15 to \$30 I made a point of inquiring personally how these and many such boys were getting on, and I had conversation with employers representing two shipping firms, one wholesale firm, two large retail firms, and three engineering firms, and I should like to give you their testimony, as to some extent it reflects on the practical value of our educational system. Of course there are exceptions, and we are pleased to hear of certain boys making headway, but let us examine the case of the average boy leaving school. This is a summary of their evidence. "The boys you sent us from your Anglo-Chinese Schools are all right when it comes to copying letters in a legible hand, and they take things down from dictation fairly well, but they show little or no resource, are lacking in general intelligence, and do not make that progress and show that interest in their work which an employer looks for, while their ignorance of practical mathematics is astonishing." They gave me illustrations of this, and I tried to atone for it by saying that there was the probability of the employer and his European subordinates expecting too much from junior clerks, but this was met by the employers giving me living instances of boys who after two or three years in the business were not capable of taking charge of a desk, of writing in good business style to a foreign firm, or of dealing intelligently with quotations and estimates from Chinese firms here and inland because they lacked knowledge concerning the commodities or were unable to apply what knowledge they had. Only the other day I discovered the senior clerk of our own department using a most primitive method to convert £30 sterling into dollars at 1s. 11½d, and using up a whole sheet of foolscap paper, pretending to check it by going over the same figures again. Now this may seem a harsh criticism, but unfortunately the main points are true, and it is for those of us who are interested in Education to ask the reason and where possible supply the remedy. Much of the blame (if I may use the word) attaches to the scholars themselves who are tempted by the offer of a fifteen dollar billet when they have only a superficial education in English and in western knowledge, and even in their own language. The Government provides the school, the apparatus, the teachers. It is for the Chinese boy therefore to look further ahead. He need not be afraid that he is losing opportunity when he refuses the first which comes his way. An employer, whether he be a business man or a Government official, is only too glad and ready to engage a competent servant, and I have told the boys that they are badly paid because they are not worth more, and that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

The annual report of the Wantsai school was then read by Mr. YOUNG HEE, the Head Master. Among other things it stated:—

At the beginning of the year under review there were 104 pupils on the register. After the usual New Year vacation, work was recommenced on the 2nd March, when 13 boys from the vernacular school and 48 new boys were enrolled. During the remainder of the year 13 more new pupils were admitted, making together 74 new boys enrolled throughout the year. The total number of scholars at this school during the year was 178. During the year, the school was open on 198 days, and the average daily attendance was 114.67, which is

an improvement on that of the previous year, which was 96.33.

The Study of Chinese.—The selection of books and the new syllabus have turned out a great success. The pupils are taking a keen interest in this subject, and good results have been obtained. Since the inclusion of Chinese in the syllabus, a marked improvement has been noticed in translation, the percentage this year being 98.4 as against 87.8 of last year.

Mr. CURWEN, Head of Yaumati School, read the annual report, which stated that the average attendance in 1902 was 20; in 1903, 76, and last year about 86 scholars. History, as Your Excellency is aware, has been taught during the past few years. The teaching of this subject has occasioned many hours of anxious thought as to which was the best method. It is perfectly useless from an educational point of view to give a Chinese boy a book and ask him to study part or part of it, because he sets himself to learn it by heart. This subject must be taught by means of oral lessons illustrated by pictures whenever possible, and notes have to be written on the blackboard for pupils to copy and digest. This plan of teaching has been fairly successful. The teaching of Chinese, I am informed by the Inspector of Schools, has not been a success. The reason for this, I am convinced, is to be found in the system of classification followed in the district schools. The boys will have to be classified in Chinese according to their knowledge of the language, and not as at present placed in classes one, two, three or four, just because they happen to be in those classes in English. The teaching of the two languages should be a together separate.

His EXCELLENCY then distributed the prizes, after which he said:—

Boys,—On this occasion I am going to address my few remarks to you, and I will ask your masters to explain them afterwards to those among you who do not know enough English as yet to understand what I say. I have visited, since I came here, the Wanchai and Yaumati schools, and I know that the boys there are being taught English in the right way, and in the inspector's report I read that this is also the case at the Saiyingpun School. I want you to do your best to take advantage of this teaching of English, so that you may quickly learn to pronounce it properly, speak it correctly, and read it easily. To do this I advise you not only to talk English in school, but to talk it also with each other on the playground and at home, and I also advise you, when you see or hear words that you do not understand, to ask your master to explain them to you. It is better, in writing, to use short words of which you are perfectly certain of the meaning than long ones that, though they may sound learned, may not mean what you think they do. In telling you to learn to pronounce English well I know I am telling you to do what is very difficult for Chinese boys; it will be the more to your credit when you do it well. As regards talking English correctly, there can be no question of the use of it to those among you who are going to live and work in this English colony; and those that go elsewhere will find that English is the most useful language to know in most places in the world that are washed by the waves of the sea. And as to reading fluently, you must remember that your school course is intended to open to you those books which will continue your education when you have left school.

The next thing I wish to speak to you about is manners. There is a Chinese gentleman here whom I have the honour to reckon among my friends who tells me that the boys of Hongkong have not got the good manners that they had when he was young—that the young do not now pay the same respect to the old as they did, and that the same gratitude is not shown to those who endeavour to assist them. This is not as it should be, and I would urge on the boys of the Anglo-Chinese schools to give attention to manners, of which the essence is to pay respect where respect is due and to do nothing that may hurt the feelings of others. The right-minded person will no more think of showing a rudeness than of striking a blow. The motto of one of our oldest English public schools is "Manners maketh man," and I want this motto borne in mind by the Chinese boys in our Hongkong

schools. It is entirely consistent with the teachings of Confucius.

In conclusion, I will say two words on the matter of sport. In England we lay stress on the healthy mind going along with the healthy body, and we believe that athletic exercises are the principal means for making the body healthy. This seems to me to apply equally to Chinese boys, and I shall, therefore, be glad if the boys go in for such exercises as football and cricket.

I will now give one prize and one present. The prize—a book—I will give to the boy pointed out to me by the inspector as most proficient in reading and talking English; and the present—a football—I will give to the Wanchai School, as I have often seen them at the game as I pass their playground when I go to polo, and so I know they will appreciate this gift.

Mr. IRVINE, Inspector of Schools, thanked His Excellency on behalf of the staff and pupils.

COMPANIES.

THE HOTEL METROPOLE, LIMITED.

The first general statutory meeting of this Company was held at Shanghai on Jan. 16. There were present: Messrs. W. H. Bell (Chairman), W. C. Murray, C. A. Biddle, E. von Bibra, and John Ford, representing 1,170 out of 1,426 shares.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, this is the first general statutory meeting of the Hotel Metropole Company, Limited, and is called in accordance with the Companies Ordinances as set forth in Section 38, and in Section 66 of the Articles of Association, wherein it is stipulated that such meeting shall be held not more than four months after the formation of the Company. According to the certificate of registration, which is exhibited in the office, the Company was duly registered on the 28th of September, hence we are well within the time limit in holding this meeting. It is my agreeable duty to inform you that the business is in a flourishing condition, and it may be confidently asserted that shareholders will receive a fair profit on their investment. At the inception of the Company it was proposed to make extensive alterations to the frontage of the Hotel, but after mature deliberation your directors have decided to postpone such work for the present; therefore nothing has been done but what the management considers absolutely necessary for the comfort of guests and boarders.

There being no questions, the meeting then terminated.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO. LD.

The proprietors of this company assemble on Monday next. The sixteenth report of the board of directors reads as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The directors now submit to you a statement of the affairs of the Company, and a balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1904.

The balance of profit and loss account for the year, after writing off all charges and expenses, amounted to \$18,927.79. The directors, therefore, recommend that a dividend of \$3.00 per share be paid, which, after writing off the directors' and auditor's fees, will leave a balance of \$377.79 to be carried forward to credit of a new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. T. H. Reid and J. N. Goosmann having resigned, Mr. A. Rodger has been invited to join the board, and this now requires confirmation.

Messrs. W. H. Gaskell and T. F. Hough retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. Thos. Arnold, who now retires, but offers himself for re-election.

T. F. HOUGH,
Chairman.

The accounts are as follows:—

BALANCE-SHEET.

To 31st December, 1904.

31st Dec., 1904.	LIABILITIES.	\$	c.
Paid-up capital	180,000.00		
Accounts payable	464.12		
Dividends outstanding	125.15		
Balance of profit and loss account	18,927.79		
	\$199,517.06		

31st Dec., 1904.	ASSETS.	\$	c.
Cash	15,387.56		
Cost of property	182,032.17		
Accounts receivable	2,097.33		
	\$199,517.06		

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

31st Dec., 1904.	Dr.	\$	c.
To charges	582.18		
To Crown rent	786.00		
To fire insurance	575.18		
To repairs	2,291.31		
To commission to agents	1,527.34		
To balance to be appropriated as follows:—			
Directors' fees	\$ 500.00		
Auditor's fee	5.00		
Dividend of \$3 per share	18,000.00		
To be carried to new profit and loss account	377.79		
	13,927.79		
	\$24,648.18		

1st Jan., 1904.	Cr.	\$	c.
By balance brought forward	638.55		
31st Dec., 1904.			
By rent	23,589.25		
By interest	14.08		
By scrip fees	24.00		
By unclaimed dividends	258.30		
	\$21,648.18		

THE WEIHAIWEI GOLD MINING CO., LD.

THE LAUGHING STOCK OF SHANGHAI.

The extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Weihaiwei Gold Mining Company, Ltd., to receive the report of the special Committee of three of their number appointed to examine the books and accounts of the Company, was held on January 18th at Shanghai.

The statement as circulated read:—

Following is the statement (approximately) of the Weihaiwei Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

CASH ACCOUNT.		\$
Expenses at Weihaiwei for January	5,000.00	
Salaries in Shanghai for January exclusive of Dawson	2,075.00	
Bills owing in Shanghai including Dawson's salary and passage	6,334.60	
Wolff 3 months' salary	498.00	
Wolff passage home	700.00	
Forth's passage home	500.00	
Desborough's salary 3 months	720.00	
Desborough's passage home	700.00	
Pak's salary	125.00	
Bill due on steel	100.00	
	\$16,752.60	

Cash on hand	\$5,555
Balance to receive on bar	1,900
Value of concentrates for Nov., Dec. Jan., say 120 tons	
Dawson's valuation £400 per month say £50	6,000
Probable value of bar for January, say	4,000
	16,855.00

Cr. 102.40

This statement is made on the understanding that Messrs. Salmon, Verschyle and Ramsey are retained; if they are to be dismissed, then whatever is due them has to be debited, and also that Messrs. Wolff, Forth, Desborough and Pak receive notice of dismissal on or before the 31st January, 1905.

E. & O. E.

(Sg.) C. P. ALLAN
(Sg.) J. McMURTRIE.
(Sg.) A. MOLLER.

Shanghai, 13th January, 1905.

The Chairman—Your Directors do not agree with this statement. The Committee call it a cash account, but in it is included \$6,000 for concentrates, which may or may not be realised. They have also included \$4,000 for the probable value of bar for February, which cannot be

expected to arrive here before about the 12th of the month. These two items together amount to \$10,000. The only change we see is for the worse, as we are incurring further expenses day by day.

Mr. Morris—The \$4,000 represent the probable value of bar for January, not for February.

The Chairman—But we shall not receive it until the 12th February. On Monday, the 16th inst., two bills were presented which we did not accept; one was for £71. 19s. 10d. for mine candles; one for \$1,800 came down from Weihaiwei; and we are now advised of another from Weihaiwei for \$450. \$5,000 must be sent up to Weihaiwei before the Chinese New Year to avoid a riot amongst the miners. (Laughter.) Well! ask Mr. Taylor; he will tell you that if they do not get their wages they will burn our property.

Mr. Taylor—I said that because you suggested the dismissal of the entire staff.

The Chairman—In addition to the \$5,000, there is \$9,000 due to Mr. Dawson for salary and passage. He would have been here by the last steamer, but waited according to our instructions by wire, to see Mr. Moller. Against these liabilities we have \$5,550 in cash. The shareholders will see the absolute need for further funds, and we have not time to wait till the meeting called for the 2nd of February. There is still unsubscribed \$3,200 of the \$20,000 twelve per cent. debentures last issued, and if these were taken up that would enable us to pay these bills. We also expect \$1,200 from the December bullion, and someone might advance us \$1,000 against that security. (A laugh.) These two sources would give us about \$5,000, which would tide us over to a certain extent, but will not enable us to pay off any of our indebtedness. I wish to call the attention of those shareholders who have not paid the call on the preference shares due on the 19th inst. to paragraph 19 of the Articles of Association (The article provides for the payment of interest on the amounts not paid up to date). On the other side of the question, a little more satisfactory, though not much so, I received yesterday a letter from the Imperial Chinese Mining Administration. (This letter was read; it acceded to the wish of the Directors that Mr. Wallace Broad, Mining Expert to the Chinese Imperial Administration, should make an examination and report on the mine.)

Mr. Taylor—I trust we shall not separate to-night without doing something practical. These informal meetings without result are making us the laughing-stock of Shanghai. Our Managing Director has made up his mind, or what he calls his mind, that the Company is ruined, and he will do nothing to help us out of the mess into which he and his colleagues have landed us. You have noticed that the Extraordinary General Meeting we called for about four weeks ago will not be held until the 2nd of February. If, as I hope will be the case, we decide upon reconstruction, we shall have to wait for the Confirmatory Meeting and then for reconstruction to be completed, which will carry us well into March before we get any money in. Before that time arrives we shall, if nothing is done meanwhile to finance the Company, be hopelessly broken. Now I know our Directors are honourable men and that all we have to complain about is their fatuous incompetence and want of energy, but I have to warn them that I know their action, or rather want of action, has given rise to grave doubts among shareholders who do not know them personally and only judge from the reports of these meetings. It is difficult for a shareholder at a distance to believe that honourable men who have assumed such grave responsibilities should, simply through incompetence, make no effort to save the interests confided to them. I know, of course, that it is not so, but their methods could not be improved upon were they working for a syndicate desirous of securing our property at a low figure. And this is what is going to happen to us if we do not take immediate action. The shareholders as a body must rouse themselves, and not rely always upon a few of their number to come forward again to find funds to carry on. I believe we have a valuable property, but the fact is we do not know what we have. I am sure that if you question the Directors regarding our conces-

sions you will find that not one of them can give you the smallest information about them. They have done nothing to have them examined, and all we really do know is that we have a fully equipped mine which Mr. Duff and Mr. Dawson both tell us has good prospects if it is properly worked. I think the shareholders will all agree with me that the first thing to do is to get an active man on the Board, and I suggest that Mr. Allan be asked to become a Director from to-day. I understand that Mr. Heffer and Mr. E. S. Little will both be willing to serve if Mr. Duff and Mr. Moller recommend reconstruction. This matter ought to be decided to-day, as we shall probably have no other chance of expressing our wishes before next month. As for reconstruction, I think there can be no doubt we should be foolish not to support it. When the Company was first floated it was a speculation, yet the \$20 shares were subscribed for three times over. It can hardly be called a speculation now if we are to believe our expert, for Gin Tze Ling will pay in time. It is worth while subscribing some more money to preserve this and to find out what else we have. I believe that if a sufficient number of the shareholders will pledge themselves to support reconstruction and to pay the first call on the shares, which I consider should be a call of \$2, the Bank would upon these personal guarantees advance us the small sum needed to carry us over the period of reconstruction. A circular ought to be sent out to all shareholders at once calling for the guarantees. I consider we should follow Mr. Dawson's advice and shut down the mill for a time, cut down all avoidable expenses, push forward development vigorously, and send up the best expert we can get to report not only on the mine but on all our other properties. I know very little about mining, but I think I can understand the present position at Gin Tze Ling. When the ore is found in narrow lodes it is evident it must be attacked at a good many points to get out sufficient to keep the mill going at full power, especially as the ore may give out temporarily at one or more points. This necessitates sinking shafts and driving levels at various depths. I do not understand why this was not foreseen earlier, but we have to face the situation as it is. We need not lose heart at all. If we pull together, and especially if our affairs are confided to men with even an average allowance of brains and energy, I believe we shall yet have reason to congratulate ourselves. But I am quite certain of this: that if we allow our present Managing Director to remain in command of the ship, we shall not get off the rocks he has landed us on, but there will be no salvage (applause).

Mr. Allan—What vote will be necessary to approve the reconstruction of the company?

The Chairman—A three-quarters majority of the votes represented at the meeting called for the 2nd of February.

Mr. Taylor—Kindly read out the Article in the Articles of Association; I don't think you will find it.

The Chairman—It is not in the Articles of Association.

Mr. Hunt—May I suggest that we take a vote now to ascertain how many will be prepared to support reconstruction?

The Chairman—Certainly, and the number of shares they represent.

Mr. S. Hunt—A preliminary show of hands would give an indication.

The show of hands showed a large majority in favour of reconstruction. A list of shareholders together with the number of shares held by each, who would vote for reconstruction, was also signed, but the full result was not arrived at before the meeting dispersed.

Mr. Allan—I see that no other member of the committee who drew up the report before the meeting is present, and it ought not to pass without a remark in answer to the Chairman. I think the statement we drew up is a very fair one. Had we not put on the value of the concentrates for January we should have been in error. It makes no difference that the money will not come in till the 12th of February; it belongs to the January account. If we owe money on the 1st, but know that this is coming in on the 12th, we are justified in putting one against the other. As regards the value of the concentrates we took what Mr.

Moller considered a fair sum; if they have not been disposed of, it is hardly the fault of the Committee who examined the books. It has been mentioned that two other gentlemen have expressed willingness to go on the board of directors, but they consented to do so under certain conditions. They would not take over from the present directors if the company is to go into liquidation, to save the present directors from work they should do, but they would take office if reconstruction were agreed to and shareholders also agreed to pay a call of \$1 or \$2 per share to tide the company over the next three or four months. Under these circumstances we will take over as soon as the shareholders are willing (Applause). What the company seems to want is a bank. We have certain incomes in a short time, and I cannot but think that a bank could be found to advance us what we need for the time being. (Applause.)

The Chairman—I am afraid not.

Mr. Taylor remarked that the Articles provided for not more than six Directors. He asked whether the present board would object to ask Mr. C. P. Allan and Mr. L. R. Burkhardt to join them from date.

The Chairman said the Board had no objection at all and would write to the gentlemen named.

In answer to Mr. Sullivan, the Chairman said that a call of \$2 per share would raise in round figures \$54,000. He asked if the meeting could not take up the \$32,000 outstanding on the issue of twelve per cent. debentures in the meantime.

Mr. Hay, Mr. Young, and others urged that an effort should be made to get this extra money subscribed, and with a certain amount of urging the full sum was promised in the room.

The Chairman asked what should be done in regard to shutting down the mill and dismissing some of the staff, to effect the economy mentioned in the final paragraph of the Committee's report.

The meeting did not favour any stoppage of work.

MEMORANDUM RE TRADE-MARKS.

In explanation of the resolutions to be submitted to the meeting of the China Association on the 19th of January, 1905.

As a result of representations made by the Ministers of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, and Italy, the Chinese Government have undertaken to discuss the amendments to the trade-marks regulations which may be proposed by the Powers, and not proceed to the registration of any trade-marks until a complete agreement has been arrived at with the Powers in regard to the provisions of the trade-marks. (Note, Japan and United States not included.)

We ought not to let grass grow under our feet. We ought to consider the matter fully, to enlist the support of our London Committee and of Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain, also of other Associations in China, so that, when called upon for our views, we may be able to come forward with carefully thought out proposals, carrying due weight, and ask His Majesty's Government to back them up and get them adopted.

Other Associations have moved in this matter, but so far the China Association has done nothing. Leading British importers were, it is true, consulted, and afforded opportunities to make suggestions and amendments to the provisional regulations, but to judge from the tone of the Chamber of Commerce meeting held on the 22nd of September 1904, merchants in China have cause for dissatisfaction with the regulations which the Chinese Government propose to adopt.

As stated in the letter addressed to His Majesty's Minister by the Chamber of Commerce, objection is taken to various points in the original regulations, to which the Diplomatic Body will no doubt see that effect is given, and with all of which we are presumably in accord.

It is important that without loss of time we should proceed to discuss the crux of the whole matter, namely, protection against infringement by Chinese subjects of marks registered abroad and marks not registered abroad, in which proprietary rights are claimed, which have been in public use in China, for certain

classes of goods, for over two years prior to the 1st of January, 1905, the assumed date on which registration would have come into force, had the regulations proved satisfactory.

All such marks have hitherto enjoyed protection on the ground of equity.

New Treaties should not put them in a worse position than heretofore. It may only seem fair that, to obtain protection, registration should be insisted upon. But registration is complicated in China by the extra-territorial status of foreigners. Presumably the Chinese Registrar would have no option, if called upon, but to register all marks, duly registered in foreign countries, and owners thereof could use them indiscriminately in China; e.g., any "chop" registered in London, Tokyo, Berlin, Washington, Rome, or Paris could be registered and used in China, to the detriment of the business of the original owner of such device.

Now China cannot legislate for foreigners, and to get out of this difficulty it is suggested that the regulations be divided into classes, as was originally proposed by the Commissioners of Customs, appointed to draw up registration rules early last year. The division would be somewhat as follows:—

I.—Trade-marks or chops, owned by foreigners for use on goods of non-Chinese origin.

II.—Marks used by Chinese or foreigners on goods of Chinese origin.

In order, however, to safeguard existing rights, Class I must be further subdivided into two categories: pre-Treaty and post-Treaty marks. Under the former to be included all marks duly registered abroad, and marks, in which, although not registered in a foreign country, proprietary rights are claimed and which were in use in China at the time the British Treaty was signed, say the 1st of January, 1903. Under the latter any marks introduced since or to be introduced hereafter.

Post-Treaty marks and marks in Class II would be registered in accordance with such rules, and on payment of such fees as would commend themselves to the Ministers, and the measure of protection accorded against Chinese infringing the same must not be less than that set forth in regulation 21 of the provisional rules. The procedure with regard to pre-Treaty marks ought to be totally different. All holders of such marks should be called upon to file with the Chinese Registrar "for purposes of record" complete lists and copies of the marks they had in public use in China up to 1903, accompanied by a declaration of the classes of goods which they had up to that date covered. On this having been done, the Chinese Government ought then to publish full particulars of all marks so filed, and announce that, while they will not entertain any applications for registration, either on the part of the original owners or of other individuals in respect of these marks, or of marks similar thereto, for the classes of goods for which they have previously been used, they will extend to them, in the case of infringement thereof by Chinese subjects, the same protection they propose to grant to duly registered post-Treaty or Chinese marks. In return herefor, holders should pay a small recording fee, less than the registration fee.

The Chinese Government must also, prior to fixing a date for entertaining applications to register marks, determine a sufficient period to permit of a wide circulation of the list of recorded marks, so that applicants to register may be fully posted beforehand as to what marks they can or cannot register, and thus minimise all chances of wearisome processes to obtain injunctions.

As to disputes, which may arise between foreign holders of recorded marks, the Chinese Government have no concern. These must in the future, as in the past, be fought out by foreigners themselves, on the same lines as they fought them out before the British Treaty came into being. Transfers of such marks will equally have to be matter of mutual arrangement between foreigners.

All China can promise to do is to punish her subjects who infringe them and to refrain from introducing unnecessary complications by entertaining applications, on the part of foreigners of different nationalities, to register them and use them in China.

To ask China to adopt some arrangement of this kind is to do no more than to interpret in its literal sense, if we are to believe what His

Britannic Majesty's Commercial Attaché has publicly announced, Article 8c. of the provisional rules. And such a proposition would also be in harmony with the views of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which desires that marks, hitherto in use in China, should have prior or preferential treatment.

Seeing how large a proportion of the marks, for which this preferential treatment is claimed, are used on textile and other goods, which have made a name for themselves, it seems but fair to accord to them immunity from wanton aggression.

As is well known, the views of the individual Treaty Powers, as to what constitutes ownership in a trade-mark differ the one from the other, and were China a completely independent sovereign State, she could lay down a separate law of her own. Having, however, surrendered certain of her sovereign rights, she curtailed her liberty of action, and has to find some means of satisfying, as far as it may be possible to do so, conflicting interests of all who trade with her. As far as can be foreseen, the adoption of the foregoing scheme entails hardship on the nationals of no single country. Each individual continues to enjoy *vis-à-vis* his competitors, the same privileges as he had before, and, for the payment of a nominal fee, he secures the fullest protection against Chinese fraudulent imitators of his marks. Nor can the newcomer complain. He wishes to introduce a novelty on the market; let him then pay a reasonable fee for securing protection, but do not let him, on the plea that Article VII of the British Treaty disestablishes the existing order of things, seek to trespass on the rights of others.

F. ANDERSON.

Shanghai, 14th January, 1905.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting of the Finance Committee of the Alice Memorial, Nethersole and Alice Memorial Maternity Hospitals was held in the hospital on the 23rd January, when there were present Hon. Mr. Brewin (Chairman), Drs. Mitchell, Thomson and Ho Kai, Revs. H. R. Wells and Pearce, Messrs S. W. Tso, A. Mackenzie, A. Rumjahn, Chan Sui Kei and Clark and Dr. Gibson (Secretary).

Minutes of the last annual meeting were confirmed.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. WELLS in submitting his report, said that it was closed a month in advance of previous years, and if receipts for this month were placed against the expenses, the account would very nearly balance. There had been an exceptionally heavy expenditure this year in the matter of furniture. About \$800 has been spent in this connection, and mainly in connection with the Maternity Hospital, but thanks to Mr. Brewin, Mr. Chan Sui Kei and other friends, they had been able to clear off this balance.

Mr. RUMJAHN moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. CHAU SUI KEI seconded the motion which was agreed to.

BALANCE SHEET.

In presenting the balance sheet of the Alice Memorial Maternity Hospital Building Fund, Dr. Gibson said the hospital opened free of debt. With Dr. Ho Kai and others, funds had come in as promised. He was glad, in leaving for a holiday, that he could leave with the fund entirely clear.

Dr. THOMSON moved, and the Rev. T. W. PEARCE seconded, that the balance sheet as submitted be adopted. The motion was carried.

A VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. A. MACKENZIE moved a vote of thanks to those who had been at work in connection with the accounts during the year. On Mr. Wells, as honorary treasurer, a great deal of work devolved. Although the work might not look heavy to outsiders, there was a good deal to do from week to week and from month to month. He could assure the committee they were fortunate in securing the services of a man like Mr. Wells. They also owed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Lawson, the auditor. He had done his work carefully and well as they all knew, and well deserved the thanks of the Finance Committee.

RE-ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai had much pleasure in proposing the re-election of Mr. Brewin as chairman for the coming year. It was unnecessary for the proposer to say much with regard to the way the chairman had carried out his duties. It was entirely due to his energetic action in 1904 that the balance of \$3,600 odd was wiped off. Everyone knew the trouble accompanying the wiping off of that amount. In Mr. Brewin they had a most energetic and sympathetic chairman of the Finance Committee, and he certainly thought that no one in the colony could occupy that position in a more effective manner than he (Mr. Brewin) had. He would ask all present to re-elect the chairman for the ensuing year.

Mr. Tso seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. BREWIN said: I thank you for your kindness shown in acknowledging the kind way Dr. Ho Kai has spoken of me, which I am sure I do not merit. It is very gratifying to read the good record of progress made by the Hospital since 1887, the steady increase in the number of patients, and the large additions to the accommodation. I am very glad to know that during the present year we shall have another reminder in existence in Hongkong of the debt we owe to the philanthropy of Dr. Ho Kai and his family. We must all know of the Doctor's wish that the Maternity Hospital will extend rapidly. May I suggest to those most keenly interested in this work, that perhaps the best way of furthering that wish is the establishment of what is called in India a Z-nana Mission. Considerable support is received by the Chinese at present, as can be seen by the names on the committee. These gentlemen who subscribe would never dream of calling in a European doctor or a Chinese graduate to attend them. Under these circumstances, if we receive their support, imagine what it would be if they were practically benefitting from the hospital. At present they are purely actuated to subscribe by abstract evidence. Until we have penetrated into Chinese families—which can only be done by the advent of a lady doctor—and convinced the Chinese ladies that they and their children will derive practical benefit from European doctors, we cannot expect I think much greater assistance than we receive at present. Should we succeed in doing so, the support from the Chinese Community would, I am sure, amply repay any expense. Mr. Wells and Dr. Ho Kai are very kind in remarking what I have done towards wiping off the hospital's debt. I did little more than receive the money and hand it over, and have to thank members of the Finance Committee for their cordial and practical support. The last paragraph in the report alludes to Dr. Gibson going on furlough. You will all agree with me in wishing him *bon voyage*, and permitting him to recruit his health after the arduous labour which the post he holds entails.

Dr. GIBSON thanked the members of the committee for their kind wishes. His work was a pleasure to him, and he hoped to resume it after his short holiday.

[On account of pressure caused by our late telegrams, we are holding over some extracts from the printed report of this institution.]

From the report of the institution, the following extracts are taken:—Totals for 1904: In-Patients, 864; Out-Patients (Individual Cases) 14,796; Visits of Out-Patients, 27,785.—Throughout the year the number of cases treated has been well maintained, the out-patient department showing an increase of 1,359 over returns for 1903. The Alice Memorial Maternity Hospital was opened in June, and by providing accommodation for obstetrical cases, isolated from the general hospital wards, the work has been rendered more complete and more in accordance with modern medical ideas. It is gratifying that through the generous help of friends at Home and in the Colony the Maternity Hospital has been erected, furnished, and (as the balance sheet shows) no debt remains on the building. In 1887 the Alice Memorial Hospital was opened, in 1893 the Nethersole Hospital, in 1904 the Alice Memorial Maternity Hospital, and in 1905 the Ho Mui Kwei Hospital, which has already been begun, will be completed. The faith of those who began the work in 1887 has

been rewarded, for not only have the Chinese availed themselves of Western healing in increasing numbers, but additional hospitals have also been gifted to meet the needs of the work. The site of the Ho Mui Kwai Hospital, lying immediately to the west of the Nethersole and Maternity Hospitals, has been kindly given by the Hongkong Government, and the cost of erecting the building has been undertaken by a Chinese lady, belonging to a well-known Hongkong family, whose generosity is highly appreciated. The close proximity of this hospital to the Nethersole Hospital will greatly assist in the general management of the increasing work.

During 1904, the number of in-patients in the Alice Memorial Hospital was 491, in the Nethersole Hospital 395, and in the Alice Memorial Maternity Hospital 88. In the Alice Hospital, surgical cases formed 52 per cent. of the whole, ophthalmic cases, 31 per cent., and medical cases 17 per cent., while in Nethersole Hospital the surgical cases formed 38 per cent., medical cases 32 per cent., ophthalmic 27 per cent., and obstetric (including gynaecological) 3 per cent. The large number of surgical cases, which included fractures, injuries and diseases of bone, emphasises the great need for an X-Ray apparatus. As the extension of work requires additional expenditure the amount necessary cannot be taken from the general funds, and as we are anxious to have the new hospital as well equipped with modern instruments as possible, a special effort will be made to obtain the Röntgen Rays, which will cost about £120.

Miss Langdon has continued her services as a voluntary worker and has four nurses in training in the Nethersole Hospital.

During the year forty students have attended the various classes of the Hongkong College of Medicine, receiving also practical experience in the wards, dispensaries and out-patient rooms.

Financially the hospitals have been benefited greatly by a special collection made to clear off the overdraft on the general account. The arrangements were made by the Chinese members of the Finance Committee and a sum of over \$3,000 was obtained. The success of this effort was largely due to Hon. A. W. Brewin, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Mr. Chan Siu Ki, to whom our best thanks are due. Mr. Wells has been Honorary Treasurer and Mr. Ian Wai Chun has kindly collected the annual Chinese donations.

We gratefully acknowledge special donations of £64 from Mrs. Gibson, Paisley, and £20 from Mrs. Coverly, Oporto, which were devoted to the purchase of beds, blankets, and general furniture required for the Maternity Hospital; also donations in kind received from St. Peter's Church, and Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.,

Donations totalled \$9,328.67, plus \$3,629.50 subscribed to repair a deficit. The Hospital Sunday collections aggregated \$721.50. The balance sheet shows a credit balance of \$973.02.

MORE FIRES.

On the morning of the 25th January a mysterious fire occurred at a matting shop, No. 10, Newmarket Street. The premises were practically gutted before the brigade, under Chief Inspector Baker, could get properly to work. They were prevented from getting near the front part of the premises owing to the careless manner in which matting from the shop had been scattered about the road. This had to be removed before they could get the hose playing freely on the fire. The rear entrance to the premises was in Tung Loi Lane, a private lane. This was filled with rubbish which retarded their work inasmuch as they were unable for some time to get the fire escape into the lane. The shop was insured for \$10,500 in two policies, one with the Trans-Atlantic Insurance Company and another with a Chinese Insurance Company.

The second alarm was sounded just before ten o'clock yesterday morning, and this outbreak was found to be at No. 7, Caine Road, the residence of Mr. Robinson. The fire broke out in the bathroom, and was supposed to have been caused by a heated flue. The brigade were quickly on the scene, and the fire was extinguished shortly after the outbreak. The damage is estimated to be not more than \$100.

GENERAL STOESEL AT HONGKONG.

The failure of the French Homeward mail to come within eye reach, owing to the quarantine regulations, was a disappointment on Jan. 23rd, to those people who wished to cheer the hero of Port Arthur. Shanghai having, almost simultaneously with the *Australien's* arrival, been declared an infected port, the French steamer had to stay at the quarantine station. It was stated, moreover, that one of General Stoessel's officers was down with smallpox. The ship did, it appears, approach her moorings, but was sent back immediately.

General Stoessel dined with Mr. C. Bologowsky, the Russian Consul, at the Peak last evening, and afterwards went on board the *Australien*. He did not desire to be interviewed, saying that he was travelling in an unofficial capacity.

The French mail steamer *Australien* was granted pratique on January 24, and left for Saigon and Europe shortly after four o'clock. The Russians on board, with the exception of Captain Afanasieff, staff officer accompanying General Stoessel, who has been removed to the hospital ship *Hygiea* suffering from a severe attack of smallpox, have proceeded on their journey. Although only the one case on board, the Hongkong passengers had to be vaccinated before they were permitted to land, and it is understood that similar precautions will be taken with regard to other passengers.

HONGKONG.

The Shanghai *Mercury* reports that J. Bourke, who was charged with assaulting his superior officers on board the *Coromandel*, has been professionally examined by two doctors and pronounced insane. The case will not therefore come up before the Court again. He will be sent to the Hongkong Lunatic Asylum to be placed under proper treatment.

At the Police Court on Jan. 23 Inspector Frith of the Sanitary Department proceeded against a native from Des Voeux Road for throwing a dead rat into the street, and thereby menacing the public health. A fine of \$25 was inflicted, or the alternative of six weeks' hard labour. We would like to see similar action taken against those who drop banana skins upon our sloping streets.

It behoves residents at the close of the Chinese Old Year to be on their guard against the housebreaker. A member of the fraternity paid a visit to a house in Conduit Road on the 21st inst., apparently climbing in through the drawing-room window in full view of the street and making his exit in the same way with about fifty dollars' worth of small property, wrapped, probably, in a small green silk stool cover, which was among the things taken away.

Tram wreckers were at work in Des Voeux Road West on the 24th inst. last. As car No. 20 was travelling along, a nasty jolt was experienced by the passengers. The cause was found to be an iron bolt that had been placed in the hollow of the rail. This obstruction removed, the car proceeded on its way to Wing Lok Street. Here another jolt was experienced and it was found that a number of small stones had been placed on the rail. The police are making investigations.

A local resident, who posted a letter to Macao on the 12th December, received word on Jan. 23 that the addressee got it the day before, January 22nd. There must be gross carelessness at the Post Office here or at Macao. While on the subject, we may say that we have seen civilians stop postmen, and examine all the letters, presumably to see if there were one for themselves. This is obviously improper, and the postmen should receive strict instructions to prevent such behaviour.

"Tourist" wants to know why so many Chinese hang orange peel on the front of their houses. One tells him simply that it is "joss pidjin," and he feels no wiser. Another was flippant, and said "to indicate they've had the pip." He thinks there must be a better explanation. He is right. The rinds of the orange and pomelo are preserved to make a medicine prized by the Chinese.

FAR EASTERN ITEMS.

We have received a copy of the specimen page of an Anglo-Chinese calendar for 1905, embracing 1751-2000, prepared by Mr. Chas. Kliene, of the I.M. Customs, Hoibow. This work will be found very useful to writers of chronological events of China to fix the comparative Chinese and English dates of the events. It will also serve as a perpetual calendar for long years to come. It is in such a way simplified that the respective dates and days of the week can be seen at a glance.

According to Japanese vernacular papers, Mr. Takao Mitsuzo, who is the postmaster at a village called Umesako, is quite a celebrity in his way. His father died last year at the age of 92. His mother is 89 years of age and is still strong and robust, never having used spectacles, being able to walk for miles without the aid of a walking-stick, while she assists in the usual household duties with all the alacrity of a young housewife in the thirties. Besides the postmaster of Umesako, the old lady has six children living, twenty-five grandchildren, and a dozen great-grandchildren. Her elder sister is 91 years of age and is quite celebrated for her artistic needlework. Mr. Takao's father had two younger brothers and a sister aged 82, 79, and 77 respectively, all of whom are hale and hearty.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Iyo Maru* arrived from Seattle on January 21st, a few hours overdue on account of fog. She brought 221 Filipino savages from the St. Louis World's Fair. The China and Manila s.s. *Zafiro* was detained till six o'clock waiting to get these on board. Immediately the *Iyo Maru* was moored launches and cargo-boats hurried alongside to trans-ship the baggage the tribesmen had accumulated. It consisted of trunks of heterogeneous foreign attire weighing altogether about a hundred tons, mostly given them by gushing Americans. Two or three were noticed promenading in costumes consisting only of linen shirts and patent leather boots. The *Zafiro* also took on board the Filipino wounded by the murderer Pagain. The *Zafiro* went out with a heavy cargo, cattle, and a full complement of saloon passengers.

TRADE ITEMS.

At the expiration of three months from the 19th inst., the Tientsin Stables, Limited, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the local register and the company will be dissolved.

Our Shanghai contemporary reports: The British str. *Powderham* (Capt Jones), of 1,500 tons register, arrived outside Woosung on January 18. The *Powderham* left Barry on the 12th of November with a cargo of Cardiff coal, bound for Hongkong. We understand that she is now on a voyage to Vladivostok, but that there is some difficulty as to the continuation of her voyage, as certain members of her crew have a strong objection to proceeding thither.

Of all the industrial companies established in recent years in Shanghai the most successful is unquestionably the Shanghai Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd. On a capital of Tls. 450,000 it made a net profit last year of Tls. 91,271, or something over 20 per cent., against Tls. 59,709 in 1903. The N. C. Daily News is informed that at a directors' meeting held on January 18th it was decided to pay a final dividend of 8 per cent., making 14 per cent. for the year, to place Tls. 15,000 to reserve, raising that fund to Tls. 25,000, to write off Tls. 8,592 for depreciation, and carry forward the balance, Tls. 6,968.

Many people are asking the question how and why certain firms are so successful in securing orders for arms from the Chinese and can fill them at so much lower rates than others. Perhaps the following may be a slight side-light, says the *Tientsin Times*. A military correspondent, writing to a home journal from Milan, states that the Italian Government have just disposed of their hundred thousand old rifles to a Continental firm. None of the rifles date beyond 1888, and they represent a stock of various patterns which has been kept and accumulated in the Government depots for the last fifteen years. It is said to be the firm's intention to ship them all to China through their agents at an important shipping port on the Continent.

COMMERCIAL.

SILK.

Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons's Silk Circular dated Shanghai, 14th January, states:—The home markets are firm. Gold Killing is quoted in London at 12.3 and in Lyons at Fcs. 84. Raw Silk.—The market continues dull with only a very moderate demand for Tatless. Coarse Silks and Kashings have, however, received some attention. Yellow Silks.—Are in small demand. Steam Filatures.—We only hear of a few small transactions. Hand Filatures.—A small purchase of crack chops for America, and about 200 bales lower grade China Filatures for the continent are about the only transactions reported. Tussah Filatures.—A small business has been done on the basis of Tls. 265 for Spinning Girl, and 322½ for Single Man 8 Cocoons. Waste Silk.—Very little doing. We hear that 400 piculs Honan I have been settled at Tls. 80.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 27th Jan.—The position of the market is the same as when last reported. Shell loong, No. 1, White..... \$8.75 to \$8.80 pcls.
Do. " 2, White..... \$7.75 to \$7.80 "
Do. " 1, Brown..... 6.25 to 6.30 "
Do. " 2, Brown..... 6.05 to 6.10 "
Swatow, No. 1, White..... 8.60 to 8.65 "
Do. " 2, White..... 7.70 to 7.75 "
Do. " 1, Brown..... 6.05 to 6.10 "
Do. " 2, Brown..... 5.90 to 5.95 "
Focchow Sugar Candy 12.90 to 12.95 "
She loong " 10.90 to 10.95 "

RICE.

HONGKONG, 27th Jan.—The prices are going downward, market being dull.
Saigon, Ordinary \$2.20 to \$2.25
" Round, good quality 3.90 to 3.95
" Long..... 3.95 to 4.00
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 2.55 to 2.60
" Garden, " No. 1 2.75 to 2.80
" White, 4.00 to 4.05
" Fine Cargo 4.25 to 4.30

OPIUM.

Quotations are:— Allow'ce net. to 1 catty. 27th January.
Malwa New \$1070 to \$1090 per picul.
Malwa Old \$1140 to \$1160 do.
Malwa Older \$1200 to \$1220 do.
Malwa V. old..... \$1250 to \$1270 do.
Persian fine quality...\$880 to — do.
Persian extra fine.....\$90 to — do.
Patna New \$1127½ to — per chest.
Patna Old \$ — to — do.
Benares New \$1077½ to — do.
Benares Old \$ — to — do.

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 27th Dec.—Decline of \$1½, induced a market business. Stock about 4,000 bales.
Bombay..... \$20.00 to 22.50 per picl.
Bengal (New), Bangoon } 22.00 to 24.50 "
and Dacca..... }
Shanghai and Japanese, 25.00 to 26.50 "
Tungchow and Ningpo, 25.00 to 26.50 "
Reported sales 800 bales.

YARN.

Mr. Eduljee, in his report, dated Hongkong 27th January, says:—Sales reported during the past fortnight are somewhat in excess of those noted in our last report, but contain a fair proportion previously sold, advices of which were kept back. Values have been hardly maintained, and at the close dealers are offering lower prices, but as far as can be ascertained, no break in prices has occurred. After the turn of the China New Year, dealers lead us to expect a resumption of demand from the country, pending which we cannot expect any reaction in values. The market closes quiet and the business of this native year may be considered to have almost come to an end, pending the revival for clearance after the holidays.

Local Manufacture:—A heavy concession in rates has induced a trifling business of 200 bales No. 10s at \$102 to \$103.

Japanese Yarn.—Continues very quiet, the ideas of both sellers and buyers being too wide apart to lead to business.

Raw Cotton:—Despite the strong position that holders in Bombay have assumed, our market here is irresponsive and controlled purely by local influences, and at a further decline of \$1 to \$2 per picul some 750 bales Superfine Bengal have changed hands at \$23½ to \$23¾. The unsold stock is estimated at about 6,500 bales, exclusive of about 1,000 bales recently arrived on account of our local mill. There is nothing doing in China Cotton: quotations are \$20 to \$23 Bengal, and \$25 to \$27 China.

Exchange on India has advanced in sympathy with Barsilver and closes strong to-day at Rs. 149½ for T/T and Rs. 1 9½ for Post. On Shanghai nominal and on Yokohama 98½.

The undernoted business in imported and local spinings is reported from Shinghai during the fortnight ended 14th instant, viz:—

Indian:—The decline in these spinings has attracted more attention especially in No. 10s, total sales amounting to close upon 8,500 bales, prices showing a decline of one to two Taels, No. 10s suffering the most. Estimated unsold stock about 40,000 bales.

Japanese:—There is a fair enquiry at slightly easier prices, and sales to the extent of 2,700 bales are reported on the basis of Tls. 89 to 95 for No. 16s, and Tls. 91 to 101 for No. 20s.

Local:—No business is reported from first hand, but judging from resales in the market, prices are drooping.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co., in their report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai, 19th January, states:—During the interval now under review the most important event has been the very palpable attempt to break up the neutrality of China, or to forge some excuse for acquiring a much needed port as a base of operations on her sea-board. It is satisfactory to learn that the foreign Powers are fully alive to the importance of keeping this country out of the embrace, and so safeguarding the enormous interests of foreigners out here. At the same time it shows up the possibilities of what may happen if the greatest vigilance is not maintained and all be on the alert to counterpoise any attempts that Russia may be forced to make in order to extricate herself from the terrible straits in which she is now in. The news, too, that the Baltic Fleet is ordered to come East after all, presents every chance of grave complications arising, not to say serious interruptions to the regular course of trade, as any neutral steamer may be liable to be held up on the excuse of searching for contraband. This added to the uncertain, not to say shaky, state of the financial position out here will give importers a very anxious time of it for some months to come. As regards the current business there is little to say. The efforts the local dealers are making to uphold the market appear to be very successful, judging by the resales that are published. Certain goods are in request, and in spite of increasing stocks of most commodities, are taken away promptly on arrival. Those of the dealers or merchants who have the command of money are taking advantage of the present fair rates of sterling exchange to pay for some of their forward purchases, leaving the goods on storage, the rate at present obtainable for ready cash showing quite a considerable margin compared with the rates Banks are offering to draw at after China New Year. In this way money is coming in fairly well, but clearances are poor as a rule, though shipments to the Northern markets via Chinwangtao are being made with some freedom, the Newchwang merchants having bought from second hands this week fully 2,000 bales of American Sheetings. The shipment of Rice from Wuhu and Chinkiang to the Southern Ports is in full swing now, prices being exceptionally low on account of the very heavy crop. The large number of the usual coast boats being engaged in this trade, has caused a scarcity in tonnage for the North. The Hankow merchants have not yet placed their usual orders, trade there not having recovered from the results of the financial troubles. Goods are now coming in rapidly, especially from Manchester, and Stocks are accumulating. The quotations received from Manchester have been decidedly irregular. Some of the more popular makers are fully engaged up to October next, but others are willing to accept orders for earlier delivery at a substantial reduction, though fortunately for this market it is by no means general. Cotton is a bit firmer, Mid-American being 3.87d. in Liverpool, the New York quotation being 3.01 cents for March delivery. Egyptain in the former market remains the same, namely 6½d. The market in the States keeps very firm for both sheetings and drills, and further advices have been received of the inability of some mills to fulfil contracts on time, owing to drought. Piece Goods.—The feeling of more confidence appears to be gaining ground, and though we have not heard of any actual transaction from first hands, several resales are published, which, if correct, are decidedly satisfactory. On the other hand the auctions do not show up so well, notwithstanding the fact that delivery is extended until after the settling day! A small forward business has gone through in jeans and drills for late delivery, and retail quantities of miscel-

laneous goods of well-known chops and finishes. There has been some attempt to book goods for delivery after China New Year, but on the basis of present rates of exchange, which holders do not quite see.

HONGKONG QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 27th January, 1905.
Beans \$3/4
Borax \$13/18
Camphor (China) \$11/1/120
" (Formosa) \$125
Cassia (First quality) \$19/21
" (Second ") \$15/18
" Oil \$160
Gloves \$20/28
Fennel Seed Oil \$335
Galangale \$3/5
Glue \$25
Grapes \$9/14
Ivory \$250/675
Kismiss \$16/18
Olibanum \$5/20
Rosa Oil \$60/175
Saltpetre \$9/11
Sandal wood \$27/28
" Oil \$300/400
Senna Leaves \$3/9
Sugar Candy \$13/14
Vermilion \$75/80
Wax \$80/38

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

HANKOW, January 18th, 1905.—The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—

	Per picul.
Cowhides, Best Selected	Tls. 85.00
Do. Seconds	81.00
Buffalo hides, Best Selected	18.00
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color	55.00
Buffalo Horns, average 3-lbs. each	2.00
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi	11.00
White China Grass, Sinshan and/or Chayu	9.70
Green China Grass, Szechuen	4.30
Jute	10.00
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	9.80
White Vegetable Tallow, Pingchow and/or Macheng	8.50
White Vegetable Tallow, Mongyu	18.00
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu	9.50
Animal Tallow	16.80
Gallnuts, Usual shape	18.00
Do. Plum do.	(nom.)
Tobacco, Tingchow	(nom.)
Do. Woungkong	(nom.)
Black Bristles	21.00
Feathers, Grey and/or White Duck	25.00
" " Wild Duck	8.00
Turmeric	4.00
Sesamum Seed	7.90
Sesamum Seed Oil	7.90
Vegetable Tallow Seed-Oil	7.80
Wood Oil	9.00
Tea Oil	

Per steamer *Hector*, sailed on 19th January. For Marseilles:—600 bales waste silk, 100 cases cassia, 13 packages human hair. For Marseilles or Havre:—10 cases hats, 20 cases essential oil, 8 cases human hair. For Bordeaux:—620 rolls matting. For Liverpool:—50 bales waste silk, 175 bales bamboo and canes, 1,386 bags copper Matte, 145 cases private effects, chinese goods, &c. For Manchester:—515 bales waste silk.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 27th January.

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 2/0½
Bank Bills, on demand 2/0½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 2/0½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/0½
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/0½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2/0½
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 252½
Credits 4 months' sight 256
ON GERMANY.—
On demand 205½
ON NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand 49
Credits, 60 days' sight 49½
ON BOMBAY.—
Telegraphic Transfer 149½
Bank, on demand 149½
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer 149½
Bank, on demand 149½
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight 71½
Private, 30 days' sight 72½

ON YOKOHAMA.—
On demand 98½
ON MANILA.—
On demand 97½
ON SINGAPORE.—
On demand par
ON BATAVIA.—
On demand 120½
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand ½ p.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand par
ON BANGKOK.—On demand 6¼
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate \$9 85
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael \$52 70
GAB SILVER, per oz. 28½

SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 27th January, 1905.—The monetary stringency has continued unabated throughout the past week and in consequence there is again but little fresh business to report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai are slightly easier in London at £75. 10s. 0d., but locally the rate has improved to £720 with probable buyers. Nationals are unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have again been done at \$700 at which rate the market closes with further small sellers. China Traders have been booked at \$58½ and Cantons at \$250. North Chinas are procurable at Tls 95, and Yangtszes at \$155.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Chinas have again been done at \$91 and are still in request. Hongkongs are obtainable to a small extent at \$340.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have sold at \$27 and more shares are procurable at that rate. Indo-Chinas have been fixed at \$124, but the buying rate has since dropped to \$123. China and Manilas and Star Ferries are unchanged with sellers at quotations. Douglasses are somewhat firmer with buyers at \$34. Shell Transports have declined to 22/- locally, the London rate last wired is 20/6.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars continue steady at \$219 whilst for September delivery a moderate quantity has been fixed at \$240. Luzons are still in request at \$20.

MINING.—We have heard of no business in this section.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—The announcement of a reduction in the dividend of Hongkong and Whampoa Docks to \$7 for the half year ending 31st December as against \$8 paid for the previous six months, at once weakened this stock, and the rate rapidly fell to \$210 at which sellers continue to rule the market. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves continue steady at \$104½ (old) and \$102 (new), the latter with probable buyers. New Amoy Docks continue weak at \$27. Farnhams have improved to Tls. 152½ with local buyers.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been placed at \$144 and more shares are procurable. Kowloon Lands and West Points are still in the market at last quotations. Hongkong Hotels have declined to \$140 but at this figure a small parcel can be placed. Humphreys' Estates are enquired for at \$12½ (old) and \$11½ (new). Shanguai Lands are firmer at Tls. 115 with probable buyers.

COTTON MILLS.—Quotations unchanged and without business.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos have jumped to \$16 at which sales have been effected, market closing with sellers at the rate. China Providents have declined to \$8½ sellers. Electrics continue in request at \$15 and \$9 for the old and new issues respectively. Ices have been booked at \$255, and Green Island Cements at \$29 and \$28½.

MEMOS.—Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., and West Point Building Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meetings on the 30th instant. Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting on the 30th instant. Humphreys' Estates and Finance Co., Ltd. ordinary yearly meeting on the 10th February. Transfer books close on the 1st to the 10th Feb., inclusive. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., ordinary half-yearly meeting on the 14th February, transfer books close on the 31st instant to the 14th February inclusive. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting on the 20th February, transfer books close on the 6th to the 20th February inclusive.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	\$720 buyers (L'don, £75. 10)
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	28	\$38
B. Shares	28	\$38
Foun. Shares...	21	\$10
Insurance—		
Union	\$100	\$700 sales & sels.
China Traders	25	\$58½ sales
North China.....	25	Tls. 95, sellers
Yangtsze.....	60	\$155
Canton.....	50	\$25, sales & buy.
Hongkong Fire	50	\$340, sellers
China Fire	20	\$91, sales & buyers
Steamship Coys.—		
H., Canton and M....	15	\$27, sellers
Indo-China S. N. ...	210	\$1.3, buyers
China and Manila...	50	\$23, sellers
Douglas Steamship	50	\$34, buyers
Star Ferry.....	10	\$38, sellers
.....	5	29, sellers.
Shell Transport and		
Trading Co.....	21	22/-
Do. pref. shares.....	210	23. 10.
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$219, sellers
Luzon Sugar.....	\$100	\$20, buyers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Frca. 250	\$490
Rauhs	18/10d.	\$3½, buyers
Docks, Etc.—		
H. & W. Dock	50	\$210, sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	50	{ \$104½, old { 102, new sels.
New Amoy Dock ...	64	\$27, sellers
S. C. F. Boyd & Co....	Tls. 100	Tls 152½
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$144, sellers
Kowloon Land & B	30	38½
West Point Building	50	59, sellers
Hongkong Hotel	50	\$1.0, buyers
Humphreys Estate. }	10	\$12½, buyers
.....	2½	\$11½, buyers
S'hai Land Ins. Co. Ld.	Tls. 50	Tls. 115
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls 25, buyers
International.....	Tls. 75	Tls. 24
Laou Kung Mow ...	Tls. 100	Tls. 30
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 150, sellers
Hongkong	10	\$13, sellers
Companies—		
Alhambra Limited....	\$200	\$100, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A...	12/6	\$5½
Campbell, Moore & Co.	10	\$40, sellers
China-Borneo Co., Ld.	12	\$16, sellers
China Prov. L. & M...	10	\$8½, sellers
Dairy Farm.....	6	\$12, buyers
Geo. Fenwick & Co.	25	\$45, sellers
Green Island Cement.	10	\$29, sales & sellers
Hongkong Electric }	10	\$15, buyers
.....	5	\$9, sales & sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas....	210	\$160, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways...	100	\$265
Hongkong Ice	25	\$255, sales
Hongkong Rope.....	50	\$155
Hk. Steam Water-		
Boat Co., Ld.....	10	\$20, sellers
Philippine Tobacco }	10	\$9½, sellers
Trust Co., Ld....		
Shanghai and Hong-		
kong Dyeing and	55	\$50
Cleaning Co., Ld.		
S. C. Morning Post ...	25	\$22
China Light & Power }	10	\$10, sellers
Co., Ld.		
Steam Laundry Co., }	5	\$7
.....	3	\$4, buyers
United Asbestos	4	\$9½
Do.....	10	\$1.80
Watkins, Ld.....	10	\$9, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S. }	10	\$12½, buyers
.....	10	\$12½, sellers
William Powell, Ld....	10	\$12½, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co.'s Share Report for the week ending January 19th, 1905, states:—A fair general business has taken place during the week at rates which do not show much fluctuation. The money market has been excessively tight, owing to the near approach of China New Year, and the banks are not in a position to offer any facilities for share business; and in Hongkong the same state of things prevails, and we cannot see anything but a quiet time ahead of us for a little. The T.T. rate on London to-day is 2/9½. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks were placed at \$705 with exchange 69½; they are quoted at \$705 nominal, and the latest London quotation is £71½. Marine

and Fire Insurance.—There is nothing to report under this heading. Yangtze Insurance. We hear of an unreported transaction at \$153 cash. Shipping.—Indo-Chinas. In the early part of the week shares for January were dealt in at Tls. 89, 88½ and 88. For March Tls. 90 and 91; and for April Tls. 91 and 92. These rates may be said to be our closing quotations, for hardly any variation has taken place. Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. Ordinary shares have changed hands at Tls. 50 for cash, and preference shares at 48. Docks and Wharves.—S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co. Our market opened at Tls. 152½ for cash and January, with a weak market for March at Tls. 157½. On the 14th rates declined to Tls. 150 for January, and Tls. 155 for March and a fair business was done. On the 18th January shares changed hands at Tls. 149 and a single transaction was reported at Tls. 15½ for March, since when the market has strengthened to Tls. 150 for January, and 155 for March with buyers in the market. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves. A transaction is reported at Tls. 149 for cash, which is a substantial advance on last week's rates. Sugars.—Perak Sugars. There are a few shares in the market for sale without eliciting any buyers. China Sugars are quoted in Hongkong at \$218 buyers. Mining.—Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. Several transactions have been reported at Tls 7.50 for bearer's scrip. Weihaiwei Golds. The usual strife between the shareholders and directors took place at a meeting yesterday and the affairs of this company seem almost in a condition of chaos. The shares have been dealt with during the week at \$5 and 4. There is a feeling among the more influential shareholders for reconstruction, and we expect a scheme for this will be put forward and accepted. Land.—Shanghai Lands have declined during the week from Tls. 117 to 114. To-day the company have notified the payment of a final dividend of 6 per cent, making 12 per cent. for the year with a bonus of Tls. 2 per share, or 4 per cent. There is nothing to report under this heading. Industrial.—Cottons. No transactions reported. Ices have been placed at Tls. 19½. Mantschappij, & Co. in Langkats have ruled stronger this week. Tls. 265 and 270 have been paid for cash shares, and for March delivery the market has varied between Tls. 280, 282½ and 280, closing with buyers at the latter figure. Shanghai Waterworks. We hear of an unreported transaction at Tls. 400—Sumatras have been dealt with at Tls. 65½ and 65. Stores and Hotels. Hall and Holtz are reported at \$23 and Hotel des Colonies at Tls. 20½.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 27th January.—Freights remain about the same as last reported. From Saigon to Hongkong, 13 cents per picul; to Philippines, 29 cents offering; to Japan, one fixture at 42 cents for February. Bangkok to this, no demand; Java to Hongkong, 35 cents last for wet sugar. Coal freights are weak. From Moji to this, \$1.70; to Swatow, \$2.40; to Singapore, \$2. Wakamatsu to Canton, \$2.40. Karatsu to Hongkong, \$1.80.

The following are the settlements:—
Fri.—Norwegian steamer, 859 tons, Wakamatsu to Canton, \$2.50 per ton.

Kamor.—Norwegian steamer, 949 tons, Wakamatsu to Canton, \$2.50 per ton.

Tjilatjap.—Dutch steamer, 2,475 tons, Kuchino to Amoy, \$2.65 and Swatow, \$2.40 per ton.

Loyal.—German steamer, 1,184 tons, Karatsu to Hongkong, \$1.80 per ton.

Goodwin.—British steamer, 2,832 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.70 per ton.

Thea.—German steamer, 2,199 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.80 per ton.

Lauschan.—German steamer, 2,117 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.80 per ton.

Fri.—Norwegian steamer, 859 tons, hence to Kobe, \$3.750 lump sum.

Quangnam.—French steamer, 710 tons, Saigon to Iloilo, 3½ cents per picul.

Phuyen.—French steamer, 1,246 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 30 cents per picul.

Phra Nang.—German steamer, 1,021 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 29 cents per picul.

Taishan.—British steamer, 1,122 tons, Saigon to one or two ports Philippines, 29 cents and 33 cents per picul.

Ulu.—Norwegian steamer, 834 tons, Saigon to one or two ports Philippines, 30 and 33 cents per picul.

Quinta.—German steamer, 1,075 tons, two ports north coast Java to Hongkong, \$12.500 lump sum.

Perarch.—German steamer, 1,252 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 13 cents per picul.

M. Struve.—German steamer, 966 tons, monthly, 6 months, at \$7,000 per month.

Quinta.—German steamer, 1,775 tons, monthly, 9 months, at \$7,750 per month.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

January — ARRIVALS.

22. C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
 22. He'eue, German str., from Tourane.
 22. Samsen, German str., from Bangkok.
 23. Alacrit, British des. ves., from Mirs Bay.
 23. Anping, Chinese str., from Canton.
 23. Auchenarden, Brit. str., from K'notsu.
 23. Australien, French str., from Yokohama.
 23. Dr. H. J. Kiaer, Dut. str., from Haiphong.
 23. Formosa, British str., from London.
 23. Idomenus, British str., from Liverpool.
 23. Kowloon, German str., from Canton.
 23. Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
 23. Niappo, British str., from Canton.
 23. Rabi, British str., from Manila.
 23. S. V. Langkat, Dut. str., from Pulo Sambo.
 24. B. Bjornsen, Norw. str., from Sourabaya.
 24. Haimun, British str., from Coast Ports.
 24. Ka'gan, British str., from Canton.
 24. Suksa-g, British str., from Calcutta.
 24. St. Fillans, British str., from Manila.
 24. Tydeus, British str., from Liverpool.
 25. Baralong, British str., from London.
 25. Chinkiang, British str., from Canton.
 25. Din, Portuguese gunboat, from Macao.
 25. Frit jof, Norwegian str., from Tamsui.
 25. Hikan, French str., from Pakhoi.
 25. Ha oi, French str., from Haiphong.
 25. Harbarton, British str., from Cardiff.
 25. Hong Wan I, British str., from Singapore.
 25. Polynesien, French str., from Marseilles.
 25. Prometheus, British str., from Liverpool.
 25. Radnorshire, British str., from London.
 25. Rajanui, German str., from Swatow.
 25. Spibui, German gunboat, from Canton.
 25. Taishun, Chinese str., from Canton.
 26. Benlich, British str., from London.
 26. Charterhouse, British str., from Singapore.
 26. Coromandel, British str., from Yokohama.
 26. Feiching, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 26. Hangsang, British str., from Canton.
 26. Hongwan I, British str., from Singapore.
 26. Indrapura, British str., from Manila.
 26. Kohsichang, German str., from Bangkok.
 26. Loksang, British str., from Canton.
 26. Oceanic, British str., from Deleget Bay.
 26. Opland, Norwegian str., from Chinwantao.
 26. Poschan, German str., from Moji.
 26. Prinsesse Marie, Danish str., from Moji.
 26. Stahzida, British str., from Canton.
 26. Tyr, Norwegian str., from Tonkin.

January — DEPARTURES.

23. Ascot, British str., for Durban.
 23. Chiyeu, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 23. Geier, German cruiser, for Singapore.
 23. Helene, German str., for Canton.
 23. Humber, British storeship, for Weihaiwei.
 23. Hyson, British str., for London.
 23. Persia, Austrian str., for Yokohama.
 23. Phuyen, French str., for Haiphong.
 23. Taiyuan, British str., for Australia.
 24. Abdromeda, British cruiser, for Mirs Bay.
 24. Australien, French str., for Europe.
 24. Baltimore, U.S. cruiser, for Manila.
 24. Centurion, British b'ship, for Mirs Bay.
 24. Cranley, British str., for Durban.
 24. Linan, British str., for Shanghai.
 24. Lisa, Swedish str., for Chinkiang.
 24. Lyca, American str., for Manila.
 24. Niappo, British str., for Shanghai.
 24. Siberia, American str., for San Francisco.
 24. Tean, British str., for Manila.
 24. Vegeance, British b'ship, for Mirs Bay.
 25. Anapa, British str., for Rangoon.
 25. Anping, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 25. C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
 25. Daphne, German str., for Manila.
 25. Dr. H. J. Kiaer, Norw. str., for Haiphong.
 25. Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
 25. Idomenus, British str., for Shanghai.
 25. Kalan, British str., for Shanghai.
 25. Kowloon, German str., for Shanghai.
 25. Lightning, British str., for Calcutta.
 25. Numantia, German str., for Moji.
 25. Polynesien, French str., for Shanghai.
 25. Rotens, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 25. St. Fillans, British str., for Shanghai.
 25. S. V. Langkat, Dutch str., for Swatow.
 25. Tartar, British str., for Vancouver.
 25. Tydeus, British str., for Nagasaki.
 26. Alesin, German str., for Yokohama.
 26. Auchenarden, British str., for Moji.
 26. Baralong, British str., for Nagasaki.
 26. Chinkiang, British str., for Shanghai.
 26. Formosa, British str., for Shanghai.

26. Helene, German str., for Swatow.
 26. Laertes, British str., for Saigon.
 26. Lily, Belgian str., for Astoria.
 26. Loosok, German str., for Bangkok.
 26. Prometheus, British str., for Shanghai.
 26. Pundus, British str., for Amoy.
 26. Stanley Dol ar, Brit. str., for S. Francisco.
 26. Swanley, British str., for Moji.
 26. Tai-hau, British str., for Saigon.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Zieten*, from Bremen, &c, Mr. and Mrs. Adams and child, Messrs. August Aur and Montagne Busch, Mrs. M. A. Busch, Messrs. Antonio Ma Barretto, Wilhelm Borchert, Baurath G. Baur and Fr. Bremermann, Mrs. Caroline B. Babcock, Misses M. and K. Bray, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bowier, Mr. C. Buddin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Blunk, Messrs. W. Borchmann and J. H. Backhouse, Misses Gertrude Cozard and E. A. Cockburn-Hughes, Messrs. G. Craig, G. E. P. Davis, E. Esche, Mr. and Mrs. D. Eamshaw and child, Lieut. and Mrs. Ph. Egerton, Mr. and Mrs. Engel, Mr. Charles Edw n, Prof. Dr. and Mrs. Frorip, Mrs. M. M. Gowland and child, Messrs. Willy Gunzel, Max Goebel, G. E. Griffin, Holder, Erich von Holten, Mr and Mrs. Julius Hannes, Miss E. Acland Hood, Messrs. G. H. Henderson, M. Ichiku, L. Jadot, Miss O. G. Koppels, Mrs. A. Kurtzhals, Messrs. L. Klupfel, Joh. F. Krause, Charles Kitson, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Levy, Messrs. Graf Luttichau, Jocelyne, A. Lechmere, Gino Lazara, Mr. and Mrs. Middendorf, Mr. and Mrs. G. Messedat, Messrs. Karl Meerbach, M. C. Mongol, M. J. N. Neujean, Miss Palfrey, Mr. von Pfugl, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Pottler, Miss Pohl, Mrs. Anna Petersen, Miss Marg. Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Rumcken, Mr. von Rottenburg, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Rentan, Mr. C. H. E. Robertson and child, Mr. and Mrs. James Ryan, Mr. Francis Rauken, Prince Leopold von Sachsen-Coburg, Mr. H. So ter, Dr. Seibert, Mr. and Mrs. Johannes Schmidt and children, Mr. Arthur Stechmann, Mr. and Mrs. Strassle, Misses B. L. Schoewelius and A. M. L. Sanderson, Messrs. R. H. D. Sanderson, Alexander Sempl, Walter Stumpf, L. Trempl, Friedrich Topfer, Miss Wilkinson, Mrs. Webster and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Willikens, Mr. Heinrich Wimmer, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Woudema.

Per *Australien*, for Hongkong, from Shanghai, Messrs. Fitzwilliams, H. Seifart, H. J. Tarroazi, T. T. Chogo, A. S. Tinochiaro and K. Hirao, Mrs. Matsumoto, Mrs. Marie Laeroise, Mr. S. R. Bailey, and Mrs. Perez and infant; for Saigon, from Kobe, Messrs. Pomballe and Woodward; for Singapore, from Yokohama, Messrs. L. O. Hilles, S. Hashimoto, S. Matsuda, Yokoyama and Watanabe; for Colombo, from Yokohama, Mr. G. W. Woodhouse; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Debono; for Port Said, from Nagasaki, General and Mrs. Stoessel, General Reiss, Capt. Stepanow, Kolesnikow and Postikow, Lieut. and Mrs. Newelskow, Lieut. Gantimurrow, Dr. Riabinine, Capt. Vodiaga, Col. Dimitriewski, General Gobatorski, Col. Hevostoff, Lieut. Gremaritch, Capt. Prince Mikilowski, Capt. Nazarski, Miss Kantinik, Messrs. Tchoudinow and Lebediew, Miss Pivovarov and 6 children; from Shanghai, Messrs. Christo Sideratti, Nadeine, Tretiakoff, Savitzski, Grianoff, Kotensko, Adburhwanoff, Poklad and Grigorrenko, Admiral Lottchinsky, Messrs. Lindebeck, Troitzki, Goud Reff and Venevitinoff, Mmes. Ramensky, Venevitinoff and Erben, Messrs. Ribezinski, Slumine, Limm, Azaroff, Romackine and Berg, Miss Alex. Zo'off, and Mr. Koustantinoff; for Marseilles, from Yokohama, Messrs. Van der Heyden, F. W. Brewer, C. Verissel and Ch. Bernard; from Kobe, Mr. Dagay; from Shanghai, Messrs. Offenbach, Charesieux, Bonnabel, Lepage and Paquet, Mmes. Leclercq (2), Messrs. Elie, E. Lawson Grey, F. Jomaron and Valery Dicioq, and Mrs. Tissot and 5 children.

Per *Polynesien*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Le Vieunois, Messrs. Rabarder and E. P. Fleurian; from Colombo, Messrs. Motchuee and Rosen; from Singapore, Messrs. Klein, Dollar, Blas, Abdoolrahmi, Hargens, Mismald, Ney-gama and Van Johuk, Mrs. Odjee, and Mr. Gies-minger; from Saigon, Mr. Barron, Sister Joseph, Mr. Le Varat, Miss Rene Librot; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Messrs. Jacquin, Chartres, Chapot, Inard,

Combet, Reeh, Hintsy, W. Amstrone, J. Gibson, Heeren Gustave, Teiffenberg, Senx and Moise Migraki; from Suez, Mr. and Mrs. Contisicos and infant, Mrs. Kutsico and infant; from Colombo, Mrs. Matho, Messrs. Murger and Mam Kobzunker, Mr and Mrs. Ost-rmann; from Singapore, Miss Morrison and Mr. Rubin; from Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Grellier, Messrs. Guibaud, Fockenbergh, Gajeau, D. Frankel; for Kobe, from Colombo, Messrs. Bamjee and Manavah, Mr. and Mrs. Yamasaku; from Singapore, Messrs. R. Gomi, Isone, Hamaguchi, Hamata, Luhana, Kamatani, Hata and Troamato; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Capt. and Mrs. Arbuthnot Leslie, Capt. and Mrs. C. Dormer, Messrs. Dupuy and Sergeant, Mr. and Mrs. Jonas and child; from Singapore, Messrs T. Ohalo and Koenigsberg.

Per *Coromandel*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. R. Berner, Mrs. Formu and infant, Dr. Grone, Lieut. J. Bushby, Act. Sub-Lieut. G. R. Dolphin, Messrs. Backwell, P.O., J. E. Douglas, R. S. Macdonald, E. de la Cruz, von Dewell and T. W. Mitchell; for Singapore, Mr. C. J. Warin; for Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. Spackman; for Port Said, Capt. and Mrs. Lillie; for Marseilles, Messrs Bennet Burleigh and C. H. Kaye; for London, Messrs W. Grebst, T. N. Chapman, Lieut. E. G. Robinson, Mr. A. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson and infant.

DEPARTED.

Per *Roon*, for Bremen, &c, Major and Mrs. Allaire, Dr. and Mrs. W. G. W. Anderson, Mr. H. C. Anst'n, Mr. Ballauf and children, Messrs. Herbert Bent, H. Biegel, Blackmoore, Rev. and Mrs. Bunsfield and children, Messrs. F. B. Braganca, W. R. Brinckhoff, Bryde, J. van Burg, Carmic'es, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Johnson, Mrs. Cath. P. Collins, Messrs. R. Corty, S. B. Dodge, Dozy, John Duncan, Consul Rudolph Dux, Hon. Le Fanu, Mr. and Mrs. Fiigel, Miss Mary Filley, Miss L. Forrer, Capt. W. E. Filmer, Messrs. A. Finger, George P. Fuller, W. P. Fuller, Mrs. van Gnicht, Mr. Glen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldmann, Mr. H. Gow, Mrs. H. Grandt and child, Miss H. C. Gratz, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McGuffie and children, Baron von Hardenflycht, Messrs. Mathias Hoelscher, E. Holmes, W. Jarvie, Capt. King, Mr. Kleemann, Mrs. Kubb, Mr. Barbour Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. N. Lanars, Mrs. E. van Lier, Mr. von Lockstedt, Mr. and Mrs. London, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Messrs. H. F. Mar in, A. Marthies, St. Macyntire, G. Macdonald, James Maclea, Miss J. H. von Merle, Messrs. M. Mess, G. D. Musso, Mrs. Kate Nakamura, Mr. and Mrs. Naef, Mr. and Mrs. Nethe, Mr. D. MacNavin, Misses A. and L. Naught rn, Mr. John H. Osbor, e, Rev. and Mrs. Price, Messrs. F. K. Ritson, L. Raeder, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Rancia and children, Mr. P. Rutschkow, Miss Scott, Messrs. R. Schubert, Speelzann, v. d. Stegen, M. W. Slade, James Thomas, C. Trappel, von Voigtlander, James E. White, J. W. Wilson, Lee D. Windrem and Woniger.

Per *Siberia*, for China and Japan ports, Misses J. E. Trainham, C. E. Bostick and L. F. Whilden, Revs. E. Z. Simmons and R. E. Chambers, Miss N. Crowder, Mr. W. E. De Sombre, Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen, Messrs. B. Tanner, L. P. Solomon, S. Schuh, John F. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. E. Edwards, Messrs. E. J. F. Scott, F. Gordon, A. S. Mihara, Miss T. Mihara, Mr. and Mrs. I. Beck, Messrs. W. D. Graham and J. Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldman; for Honolulu, Mrs. E. Jacobson; for San Francisco, &c., Messrs. A. Bord, David Howarth, J. W. Smith and Wm. C. Johnston, Miss J. A. Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. World, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Ostrander, Mr. F. E. Shaw, Dr. F. L. Benton and F. H. Gates, Messrs. Alex. Morphy, Geo. E. Chapin, W. G. Thompson, W. B. McClellan, Miss C. Elliott, Messrs. A. S. Leslie, W. Herting, W. H. Hicks, H. Weir, J. E. Connor, Alex. Wilson, A. Matulovich and J. Barber.

Per *Tartar*, for Vancouver, &c., Dr. F. W. Parker, R.N., Messrs. Jno. H. Scott, H. A. Harper, Harry Anthony, H. W. Knight, L. C. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. C. McLarty and child, Messrs. E. L. Callen, N. Shillito, J. C. O'Brien, Mrs. B. W. Little, J. A. C. Poole, and Capt. J. B. A. Lawrie.